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U.S. Hopes Its Threat Makes Serbs Nervous But Geneva Plan's Phased-In Bite Could Undermine Goal of Peace

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-backed multilateral peace plan for Bosnia is supposed to have a big threat attached. If the Serbian insurgents do not go along with the deal, then their foes in the Muslim-led government would be exempted from an arms embargo and allowed to build up militarily.

But it is a threat whose bite is delayed. The embargo would be lifted only at the end of a series of gradually escalating punishments, U.S. officials say.

The phased approach runs numerous risks that could undermine the ultimate

threat to lift the embargo as a key element in getting the Serbs to stop fighting. The Serbs must be made to fear they would lose ground if they do not settle now, the administration contends.

It also is critical for the administration to seem tough with the Serbs, because many in Congress feel that President Bill Clinton has done too little to help the Muslims.

On Friday, the administration barely fought off a Senate attempt to force the United States to lift the arms embargo unilaterally and immediately. Hints that a threat against the Serbs lacks muscle may revive the urge to help the Muslims. Under the proposed solution to end the war, the Muslims and their Croatian allies would receive 51 percent of Bosnia, and the Serbs 49 percent.

That means the Serbs would give up a substantial chunk of land, as they currently control more than 70 percent of the territory.

The presentation of a peace plan by Washington and other major powers is intended to impress both the Muslims and Serbs that this is their last, best hope for peace and that neither side can expect to gain more territory on the battlefield.

The effort is a long shot. Both sides have been stockpiling ammunition, and a ceasefire is widely seen as near collapse. The Muslims and Croats could reject the peace plan, on the expectation that the military balance is shifting in their favor.

If the Serbs are the holdouts, NATO and

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NEWS ANALYSIS

goal of scaring the Serbs, widely viewed as the aggressors in the two-year civil war, into settling.

Will a future threat be taken seriously? How certain is the lifting of the arms embargo?

Britain and France, both among the outside powers seeking to impose the deal, still oppose ending the ban on grounds that such a move would cause the war to spread. Russia opposes punishment of the Serbs, who are traditional allies of Moscow. Negotiators still were working on diplomatic language to make the threat appear viable, in preparation for a foreign ministers meeting on Tuesday in Geneva that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher is scheduled to attend.

The Clinton administration regards the

Germany Lowers Its Sights As It Takes EU Presidency

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BONN — As Germany takes the helm of the European Union this week, talk of a determined push to expand the bloc's horizons and deepen its political integration has given way to more modest ambitions.

Bonn is still reeling from the backlash to its campaign for Jean-Luc Dehaene for the presidency of the EU's Executive Commission, which provoked a British veto and aroused widespread fears of German domination among its partners.

"We know we're being closely watched, we're being scrutinized," Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel told foreign journalists last week. Germany's first task will be to try to "calm the waters" in EU capitals, he said.

Moreover, German policymakers acknowledge that many of their biggest goals, such as bringing the countries of Eastern Europe into the Union and shifting immigration pressures onto its partners, will take years to achieve.

The new realism is a far cry from the heady days four months ago, when Germany muscled through EU membership treaties with Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway, while intensive consultations with France, which takes over the EU presidency from Germany in January, raised expectations for very momentum.

"Our presidency will be very down to earth," a senior Foreign Ministry official

said. "Don't promise things you can't deliver."

Instead, the main message of the presidency, which begins in earnest with a meeting of the commission and the cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Kohl here Tuesday, will be to confirm the Union as the pillar of Germany's foreign policy.

Mr. Kohl's repeated professions of loyalty to the Union won a big endorsement from voters in the elections for the European Parliament last month, while Mr. Kinkel sought to dispel fears Bonn would forsake its partners in a dash for closer ties with Eastern Europe. "Germany will not pursue a go-it-alone policy," he said.

That is a welcome message in the rest of Europe, where the traditional awe and suspicion of Germany's economic might has been only enhanced by unification.

In the short run, Bonn's EU stewardship will be determined by whether or not Mr. Kohl can repair the damage from the Dehaene debacle and get his 11 fellow leaders to agree on a successor to Jacques Delors.

Mr. Kinkel was to visit Brussels on Monday as part of a tour of EU capitals aimed at forging a consensus. He mentioned no names in public during visits to Paris, Rome and London last week, but the options are few, European officials say. Germany can challenge Prime Minister John Major anew by pressing another pro-EU Belgian, such as former Prime Minister

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For Burmese Dissident, Not Even a Hint of Liberty

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

RANGOON — Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel peace laureate and dissident in Burma, is approaching the fifth anniversary of her house arrest with no sign that her captors in the military intend to free her, or even talk with her.

Diplomats, human rights groups and the American lawmaker who met with her last winter say they are dismayed that the military government is still refusing to open any sort of dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi despite its suggestion earlier this year that it was ready to negotiate.

"Certainly I am disappointed that the SLORC has not engaged in a dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi," said the lawmaker, Representative Bill Richardson, using the acronym for the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the formal name of Burma's junta.

"It seems that they used my trip as a P.R. exercise. I think they're playing for time."

Mr. Richardson, a New Mexico Democrat, who met with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

in February, said in a telephone interview from Washington that he planned to return to Burma in August and that he still held out "the faint hope" that he might be able to convince the junta to open negotiations with the dissident.

He said that he had received no assurances he would be permitted to meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, although the government "hasn't said no to my request" to see her.

He said he had originally planned to return to Burma this month but that the government asked him to delay the trip until after July 20, the fifth anniversary of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's house arrest.

In February, Mr. Richardson led a group of four Americans who were the first foreign visitors to see Daw Aung San Suu Kyi who were not relatives.

The Oxford-educated daughter of a national hero, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was detained in 1989 as part of a violent crackdown on the democracy movement she led.

Her political party, the National League for Democracy, went on to a landslide victory in a 1990 election — a victory that Burma's military commanders refused to recognize.

Diplomats here said in recent interviews that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, 49, was in good health as she remained confined to a lakeside compound here that had belonged to her late mother. Her husband, an Oxford University scholar, and their two sons are allowed to visit her.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has refused to accept assistance from the government and

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WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND



Jonas Thern struggling past the Saudi midfielder Saeed Owaيران during Sweden's 3-1 victory in Dallas on Sunday.

Sweden 3, Saudi Arabia 1

Kennet Andersson scored twice Sunday and set up another for Martin Dahlin as Sweden powered into the World Cup quarterfinal for the first time since 1958.

Germany 3, Belgium 2

Rudi Voller, the eldest of the elderly, scored twice and set up a goal by Jürgen Klinsmann to give the vulnerable defending champions at least short-term relief. Yet the focal point of the match was a penalty not called, when Belgium's Josip Weber was tackled

from behind by Thomas Helmer with only the goalkeeper to beat. The Swiss referee, Kurt Roethlisberg, waved play on as four angry Belgians chased him.

Spain 3, Switzerland 0

Spain, behind three tremendous saves by goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta, Miguel Nadal's machine-like control over the center of the defense, fleet-foot breakaways by the attackers, and a goal early in the match, advanced to the quarterfinals.

Colombian Player Murdered

Andrés Escobar, the Colombian

player who accidentally scored a goal for the United States when the ball deflected off his leg, was shot to death outside a nightclub in Medellín. He was 35; 12 wives; witnesses said one of the gunmen shouted, "Goal! Goal!" each time he fired.

"My first thought was, better we lose the game against Colombia than he lose his life," said the U.S. defender Thomas Dooley.

Monday's matches: Netherlands vs. Ireland, in Orlando, Florida, 1605 GMT; Brazil vs. United States, in San Antonio, California, 1935 GMT. World Cup report, Pages 16 and 17.

In Iraq, the Opposition Plot Bogs Down

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

SALAH AD DIN, Iraq — In a small, nondescript house, with armed guards out front and the windows bricked shut, the men and women who would seize power from President Saddam Hussein plot their way to Baghdad.

In cramped, dimly lit rooms they stuff miniature copies of their opposition newspaper into matchboxes to smuggle past Iraqi lines into the capital. They record blistering attacks against the govern-

ment to be broadcast on their radio and television stations.

They pound new information into computers in an effort to flesh out profiles of officers who might be willing to stand with them against the Iraqi leader. And in a camp just outside town, 500 militiamen train with former Iraqi officers.

But three years after the Gulf War, the Iraqi National Congress, the umbrella organization for Kurdish, Shiite Muslim and Sunni Muslim opposition groups, has little to show for its efforts.

Mr. Saddam not only remains in power,

but with Iraq increasingly in compliance with the United Nations cease-fire resolution, it seems only a matter of time before sanctions are lifted.

The few coup attempts, only one of which, in June 1992, seriously threatened the Iraqi leader, were all swiftly crushed. Last year, the Clinton administration scaled down a covert \$40 million program run by the Central Intelligence Agency to overthrow him.

Administration officials said much of the aid was distributed to groups and offi-

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It's Wait and See For the Dollar Before G-7 Talks

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Amid a raging debate about whether they should or shouldn't and whether they will or won't before the weekend, the leading central banks appear to have the foreign exchange market exactly where they like it — hopping uncertainly from one foot to the other.

"We're headed for a speculative lull until after the Group of Seven summit next weekend," said Paul Chertkow, London-based analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland.

The week's calendar provides the central banks with perfect cover for a respite. The New York market is closed Monday for the Independence Day holiday, so trading elsewhere probably will be subdued.

Trading on Tuesday and Wednesday probably will be cautious, as the market awaits a signal from the Federal Reserve Board's policy-making Open Market Committee meetings. But even no announcement of a policy change is unlikely to be convincing because the Fed might wait for the June unemployment report Friday or for joint action following the summit meeting before announcing a new increase in short-term interest rates.

The Bundesbank council meeting on Thursday and the possibility of a German interest rate cut will give currency traders another reason to pause.

Most analysts said that no action on adjusting interest rates to make the dollar more appealing would lead to further downward pressure.

"The technical outlook for the dollar remains bearish," Mr. Chertkow said. "The breach of technical support for the dollar against the yen — last at the psychologically important 100 level — signaled a move to 95. The breach of technical support for the dollar against the Deutsche mark at 1.6250 signaled a move to 1.5700."

The dollar ended last week at 98.65 yen and 1.5966 DM.

Meanwhile, there is a considerable difference of views on whether interest rate actions will suffice to calm the currency market and whether a U.S. rate increase is justified.

The key to whether the dollar stabilizes depends on stabilizing the U.S. bond market and attracting portfolio flows back into U.S. assets, said Gerard Lyons, London-based analyst for Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank.

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Kiosk

French Forces Trade Fire With Rwanda Rebels

GIKONGORO, Rwanda (Combined Dispatches) — French troops were attacked by Rwandan rebels Sunday in the first such clash since Paris sent an intervention force into the country 10 days ago, a French military official said.

Guerrillas of the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front fired on French forces evacuating civilians from the southern town of Butare, said Colonel Didier Thibaut. The French fired back, he said. There were no casualties on the French side, but the rebels may have suffered losses.

"We passed a RPF checkpoint, and soon after we passed we were shot upon," Colonel Thibaut said. "We opened up with everything we had," including heavy machine guns, he said. The exchange of fire lasted 30 seconds, he said, adding that the convoy had continued to Gikongoro where the French have set up a base.

In a further indication of mounting tensions between the two sides, an official of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in Brussels denounced France's plan to set up a security zone in southwest Rwanda for civilians fleeing rebel advances.

(AFP, AP)



WINNING WAYS — Pete Sampras on his way to a straight-set victory Sunday over Goran Ivanisevic, his second Wimbledon title in a row. Page 15.

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Q&A: Bold Steps by G-7? Not Likely, a Veteran Says

The annual economic summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations starts on Friday in Naples. Robert D. Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International in New York, helped prepare eight of these summit meetings as an adviser to Presidents Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan. He spoke with Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. With most of the leaders at this year's G-7 meeting distracted by domestic problems, and the dollar slipping steadily against the Japanese yen, expectations are low this year. What do you expect to emerge from Naples?

A. I think President Bill Clinton will probably go in as the strongest of the leaders there, in large measure because the American economy is doing well in terms of growth performance, low inflation and job creation, as well as success in reducing the deficit. The difficulty at this sum-

mit is that most of the leaders are preoccupied by domestic economic and political problems and many of them are going to find it hard to take any bold or major initiatives at Naples.

Q. What then is the best that Mr. Clinton can hope for?

A. The best is that the summit reaffirms cooperation on currency matters, commits G-7 members to ratifying the results of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by the end of this year, provides continuing support for President Boris Yeltsin's economic reforms in Russia, and maybe improves the summit as an institution.

Q. How could you improve the summit's workings?

A. By allowing a larger portion of time to be spent by leaders alone rather than with their ministers, and by creating the concept, over time, of associate membership so as to better integrate Russia, China, India, and a small group of other countries. Also,

in a world economy where we are worried about regionalism and fragmentation, it would be good for the heads of the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and the new World Trade Organization to be present.

Q. Aside from the expected big-ticket issues of job creation, Russia, macroeconomic policy and trade, the dollar crisis has been effectively forced onto the agenda at Naples. What can G-7 leaders do about the dollar, and what needs to be done?

A. There is little that can be done of a dramatic nature at Naples. They can reinforce their desire for cooperating to stabilize currencies and underscore their commitment to stable, noninflationary growth. But the risk is that if they get into a fight about interest rates or trade, that could have a negative effect on the markets. Q. Do you favor a rise in U.S. interest rates by the Federal Reserve and a further lowering of European and Japanese rates as a partial step toward stabilizing the dollar?

A. I don't favor a U.S. rate increase because I think the Fed has it just about right. But I do think that over time there is room for modest rate reductions in Europe and Japan, not so much to stabilize the currency markets but because their domestic circumstances would benefit and that in turn would improve the trade balance with the United States and strengthen the dollar.

Q. Until recently there were hopes of announcing progress on U.S.-Japanese trade talks at the G-7 meeting. With the governments in Japan now changing as fast as Italy's used to, what can we expect from Japan at this summit?

A. There will be considerable focus on what the new Japanese government has to say about stimulating its economy. But I don't think we should be expecting much since the government has only been in office a few days. There may, however, be some hints.

Q. Mr. Yeltsin will be in Naples, and for the first time Russia will sign a joint communiqué after a day of political talks with G-7 leaders. Should Russia be made a full member of the G-7?

A. The G-7 countries are those with long-standing democracies, market economies and which for 50 years have worked together to shape the global trade and financial system. And they have the world's key currencies. In light of that the Russian desire to join as a full member is premature.

Q. How much of the G-7 summit is genuinely spontaneous, and how much is scripted by government sherpas?

A. Normally, very little is spontaneous. About 95 percent of the communiqué is written ahead of time. But on occasion the leaders come up with an idea they want to pursue, and I think that increases the argument for more private time among the leaders.

Kurds Stage Attacks On German Police

Reuters

HAMBURG — Militant Kurds attacked police stations across Germany in apparent retaliation for the killing of a 16-year-old Turkish Kurd by a policeman last week, the authorities said Sunday.

Separately, unknown attackers threw firebombs at a Turkish cultural center in Hamburg on Sunday morning, wounding four people, the police said.

They said that incident, together with the smashing of a Turkish mosque's windows in Hannover on Sunday, appeared to be connected to feuding between Turks and ethnic Kurds.

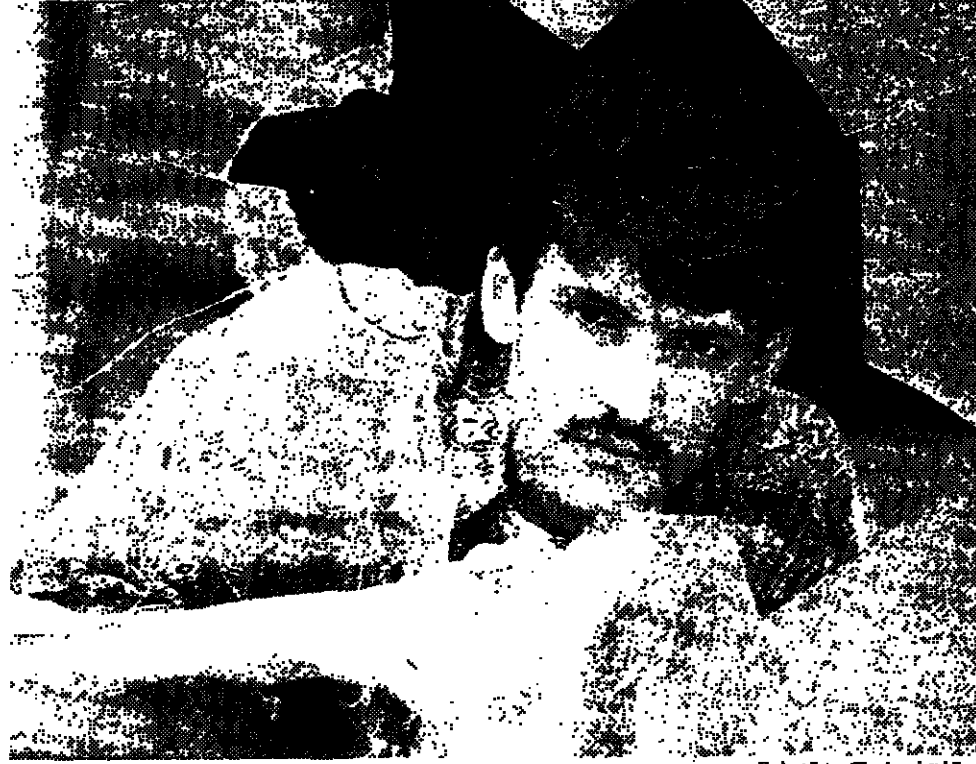
At least seven Turkish citizens, many of them ethnic Kurds, were arrested on Saturday after attacks with firebombs and stones on police sta-

tions in at least seven cities, including Hamburg, Hannover, Saarbrücken and Mainz. About a dozen police cars were damaged.

The police in Hamburg said they believed the attacks were in retaliation for the death last Thursday of Ayhan Eser, who was shot by a policeman as he struggled to resist being questioned. Most attacks took place at roughly the same time on Saturday afternoon.

Militant Kurds in Germany have several times launched attacks against Turkish property to press their claim for an end to human rights abuses and for independence for their homeland in southeastern Turkey.

On Saturday, about 500 Kurds in Hannover and 200 in Hamburg held largely peaceful marches to protest the killing.



A member of the Turkish cultural center in Hamburg checking the damage on Sunday.

U.S. Is Said To Agree To More Limits On Missiles

Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has agreed to a Russian demand for additional limits on the speed and range of a new generation of defensive missiles being developed by the Defense Department, according to a senior administration official and other sources.

While agreeing to limits in principle, however, the administration has not accepted the specific ones proposed by Russia, which would effectively veto the development of air- and sea-based defensive missiles in the Pentagon pipeline, officials said.

The negotiations hold immense implications for U.S. defensive strategy in the post-Cold War era.

In addition, the negotiations are being held at a time when Russia is taking a hard line in parallel talks on several nuclear and nonproliferation issues, administration officials said. Congressional conservatives and even some administration officials believe Washington is conceding too much in these talks.

For decades the principal military threat to U.S. security was posed by intercontinental "strategic" missiles in the Soviet arsenal. But now the Pentagon wants to develop mobile missiles that would intercept shorter-range "theater" missiles deployed overseas by countries such as Iraq and North Korea.

In the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed not to develop mobile systems to shoot down each other's strategic missiles. The aim was to halt the cycle of escalation in which each side kept trying to develop new ways to trump the other's defenses.

But the treaty did not define the line between "strategic" missile defenses, which are prohibited, and "theater" defenses, such as the Patriots used in the Gulf War, which are permitted.

To develop missile interceptors more advanced than the Patriots, including the Theater High Altitude Area Defense Program, or THAAD, and longer-range airborne and sea-based systems, the administration needs the consent of Russia and of Congress.

In two rounds of negotiations in the Washington-Moscow "standing consultative committee," the U.S. side has proposed that interceptors be allowed to knock out incoming missiles with ranges up to about 3,500 kilometers (2,200 miles).

Officials partly confirmed and partly denied a story in Friday's Washington Times saying that U.S. negotiators have also agreed to accept limits on the "beyond speed" of the defensive systems that would permit the development of THAAD but not the air force and navy systems.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kohl's Party Warns on Communists

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats accused the opposition Social Democrats on Sunday of trying to form a regional government with the tacit backing of East German reform communists.

"The Communists are trying to get back into positions of power with the help of the Social Democrats," said the general secretary of the Christian Democratic Union, Peter Hintze, hinting that the Social Democrats might break a political taboo by giving Communists a share of power in Bonn.

Over the weekend, Social Democrats again rejected an offer from Christian Democrats in the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt to join in a coalition. Each of the parties won about 34 percent of the vote in the state election last week. The Social Democrats hope instead to form a coalition with the ecologist Greens. The resulting minority government would rely on support from the Party of Democratic Socialism, which received 20 percent of the vote. It is the successor to the East German Communist Party.

A 2d U.S.-Based Saudi Envoy Defects

LONDON (WP) — A former vice consul at the Saudi consulate in Houston has left his post and applied for political asylum in Britain, the second of two Saudi diplomats formerly based in the United States to have defected and claimed political persecution. The latest challenge to Saudi rule came from Ahmed Zahran, 34, saying he was subjected to "political pressure and threats" by the Riyadh government because he wrote a book about Saudi politics. Mr. Zahran's defection follows that of Mohammed Abdullah Khilawi, a first secretary in the Saudi mission to the United Nations. He left his post and sought asylum in the United States last month after saying he had "positive proof of severe violations of human rights in Saudi Arabia."

The defections appear to have been inspired by the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights, a group of anti-government Saudi Islamic activists and human-rights campaigners that operates from London.

Nerve Gas Deaths Baffle Japanese

TOKYO (AP) — Fumes that killed seven people in a residential area last week contained a substance believed used in chemical weapons, but the police have no clues to why the nerve gas was there, an official said Sunday.

Another 204 people were severely sickened by fumes that spread through a neighborhood as many of the victims slept last Tuesday in Matsumoto, 200 kilometers northwest of Tokyo.

The police found the substance, believed to be the nerve gas Sarin, in two ponds and a bucket at the home of Yoshiyuki Kono, and in water in the bathroom of a neighboring apartment where a 45-year-old man died, said a police spokesman. Later, the police seized more than 20 chemicals at Mr. Kono's home, and officials said investigators were trying to determine whether Sarin could be produced from those chemicals.

2,090 Rebels Slain in '94, Turks Say

ANKARA (AFP) — Government forces killed 2,090 rebels from the separatist Kurdish Workers Party in the first half of 1994, the Anatolian News Agency reported Sunday, quoting an Interior Ministry report.

The rebels were killed in mainly Kurdish areas in eastern and southeastern Turkey. The report said 7,195 rebels had been arrested and 226 surrendered in the same period.

The Turkish Army has been carrying out extensive operations since the spring, aiming to eradicate the separatist group by the end of the year. More than 12,000 people have been killed in the Kurdish rebellion since 1984.

Zhirinovskiy Predicts Divided Europe

VIENNA (AP) — The Russian nationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy predicted Sunday that Europe would again split into two halves, East and West, because Easterners felt let down by Western promises and lack of action.

In an interview with the Austria Press Agency, Mr. Zhirinovskiy also reiterated his belief that Russia's future is best guaranteed by the re-creation of the Soviet Union. He also said that Europe ought to divide in two again because the lifestyles of the East and West were incompatible.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy arrived in Vienna as a member of a Russian delegation to a meeting of European legislators from the 53 nations of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe that is to open Tuesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

In France, 'Help' in 4 Languages

VALENCE, France (AFP) — The French police have set up a computerized call-in system that works in English, German, Spanish and Italian for motorists seeking help along a stretch of the A7 highway in southeastern France.

"It will save us a lot of time," said Bernard Wespieser, a police officer in Valence. "We will no longer have to speak gibberish to no end without really understanding what the foreigners are telling us."

The system has been in service for a week, and highway authorities said it had reduced their response time. During the summer vacation period, up to 40 percent of the motorists in the region are foreigners.

Arson is suspected in a fire that destroyed nearly 20 buildings of an outdoor museum in the town of Sanok, in southwestern Poland, Radio Zet said Sunday. The fire, which broke out Saturday, destroyed parts of the 120-building rural architectural exhibition, the radio said.

The Temple Mount in Jerusalem will be closed to visitors through Monday as a preventive measure during Yasser Arafat's visit to the autonomous Palestinian territories. But Muslim worshippers will be allowed to go to Al Aqsa Mosque on the Temple Mount, the police said.

A cholera alert was issued in Hong Kong after health inspectors found traces of the bacteria in a restaurant's fish tanks, news reports in the colony said Sunday. Officials then destroyed fish stocks in that restaurant and four others whose tanks had been fed by the same water supplier. The water had been taken from a local, heavily polluted typhoon shelter, the reports said. Five people have been contracted cholera so far.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Guyana, Lesotho, Macedonia, Peru, Puerto Rico, Slovakia, United States, Serbia.
TUESDAY: Algeria, Czech Republic, Rwanda, Venezuela, Zambia.
WEDNESDAY: Czech Republic, Lithuania, Malawi.
THURSDAY: Tanzania, Serbia.
SATURDAY: Argentina, Morocco.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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Iran Frees German Engineer Condemned as an Iraqi Spy

The Associated Press

BONN — Helmut Szimkus, a German engineer who had been sentenced to death in Iran as an Iraqi spy, has been released after months of negotiation and is back in Germany in good health.

Mr. Szimkus was condemned by an Iranian court after having been convicted of spying for Iraq during the 1980-88 war.

The deputy government spokesman, Norbert Schaefer, said Mr. Szimkus flew to Frankfurt on Friday and was in "relatively good health." He said Mr. Szimkus had not com-

plained about his treatment during the five years he spent in the Iranian prison system.

Mr. Schaefer's statement did not refer to the spying conviction against Mr. Szimkus. It said his pardon and release resulted from talks with senior officials during the visit to Germany in mid-June by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

German news organizations have speculated that Iran hopes to influence the trial in Berlin of an Iranian and four pro-Iranian Lebanese Shiite Muslims accused of killing a Kurdish leader in 1992.

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THE AMERICAS / DEADLINE AT STATE

For Christopher, a 6-Month 2d Chance

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton will wait until the end of the year to decide whether his administration's much-criticized performance in international affairs merits the replacement of Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher or other members of his foreign policy team, according to senior officials and outsiders who have talked to the president.

The sources describe Mr. Clinton as having been lobbied heavily on two fronts by Democrats outside the administration and some officials within it. They want him to reorganize his White House team and to strengthen his foreign policy team, primarily by replacing its most visible symbol, Mr. Christopher.

Last week, Mr. Clinton revamped his White House operation by replacing the chief of staff, Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty, with the Office of Management and Budget director, Leon E. Panetta.

Mr. Christopher, sources said, has had "a couple conversations over several months" with Mr. Clinton about strength-

ening his performance and improving his team.

Changes in the second level of officials at the State Department have been unfolding over several weeks as the secretary, according to an advocate, went through a "painful process" of reassembling a team to help him "score some points" for the president and for himself.

The effect of Mr. Clinton's decision to put off the personnel issue is to put Mr. Christopher — and to a lesser degree the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake — into a limbo of sorts, on probation until the president decides if he wants changes.

"I think the president has deliberately decided to hold this all in abeyance," said an administration aide who discussed it with Mr. Clinton.

Another aide, a backer of Mr. Christopher, said the secretary was "no lame duck, destined to be out the door within weeks."

"But he does have something to prove now," the aide added. "He has to prove that this job belongs to him and he is a net plus for the president."

Critics of Mr. Christopher say he has

been only marginally effective in formulating foreign policy and has been ineffective in defending, explaining and promoting it.

The role of policy promoter is more critical in this than in many previous administrations because the president rarely performs the role — and then primarily in times of crisis or when on a trip abroad.

Mr. Clinton has said the main problem lies in the communication of his foreign policy. He has told the Los Angeles Times that if he did a "better job of communicating" foreign policy, the public would be "much more understanding of what I'm trying to do."

One Democratic adviser to presidents, Robert Strauss, laid out Mr. Christopher's drawbacks to Mr. Clinton in conversations about the time of the funeral of former President Richard Nixon in April.

Mr. Strauss is said to have told the president that the Democratic establishment and the public at large were losing faith in Mr. Christopher, and thus Mr. Clinton. He said that foreign policy appeared to be ad hoc and that Mr. Christopher seemed disengaged from significant geopolitical issues except the Middle East.



Investigators at the crash site Sunday in Charlotte, less than half a mile from the runway.

USAir Jet Crashes In Storm, Killing 37

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — A USAir jet crashed while trying to land in a thunderstorm at the Charlotte-Douglas International Airport, killing 37 of the 57 people aboard.

Survivors, including all five members of the crew, were taken to hospitals, the authorities said. Most of the injuries were from burns and smoke inhalation. Many victims were reported in serious or critical condition.

Flight 1016, a DC-9, had originated in Columbia, South Carolina, and Charlotte was its final destination, said a USAir spokesman, Dave Shipley.

Investigators are looking at several possible causes of the crash, including pilot error, mechanical problems and weather. The crash occurred at about 6:40 P.M. Saturday.

The plane's cockpit and flight data recorders were recovered.

Kathleen Bergen, public affairs manager for the Federal Aviation Administration in Atlanta, said that for some reason, the plane was unable to land on an initial approach. Storms had reduced visibility to about a mile.

"They were trying to come out of the landing attempt, to come around and try to land again" just before the crash, she said.

The plane hit trees and sheared off the top of telephone poles. It broke into three pieces after hitting the ground less than half a mile from the runway, according to the airport director, Jerry Orr.

The U.S. secretary of transportation, Federico F. Peña, visited the crash site and said: "When you have over two years of a safety record without any deaths in a large commercial airline, you feel good about that. But we always learn from these accidents and we try to improve our safety record and hopefully, we will learn from this. We are very thankful that there are so many survivors."

(AP, Reuters)

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Congress Can't Shake Bad Public Image

WASHINGTON — Four months before its members face the voters, the 103d Congress is seen as a do-nothing assemblage of quarrelsome partisans more attuned to the special interests than to its constituents, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

Six out of 10 of those polled disapprove of the way Congress is doing its job, but an equal proportion approve the work of their own representatives. Any comfort incumbents may draw from that has to be balanced by the fact that only 35 percent say they are inclined to re-elect their representative, while 54 percent want to look for someone else. Those figures are nearly identical to the 1992 numbers that presaged the biggest turnover in the makeup of the House of Representatives in almost five decades.

In 19 surveys over the last five years, spanning three Congresses and two presidents, the average scores for Congress have been 33 percent approval and 62 percent disapproval. The latest poll — 34 percent approval and 61 percent disapproval — is in line with that.

The disapproval number is down 5 percentage points from the level when the 103d Congress began in January 1993, but it is 26 points higher than it was 20 years ago, when Congress was confronting President Richard M. Nixon in the impeachment proceedings that led to his resignation. The numbers do not split on partisan lines. Six out of 10 Democrats and an equal percentage of Republicans say they disapprove of the job Congress is doing.

Overwhelming majorities say they think that members of Congress care more about special interests than about "people like you" and care more about keeping power than about the best interests of the nation. Few think most members have a high personal moral code. Large numbers say most candidates for Congress make campaign promises they have no intention of fulfilling and quickly lose touch with the people after arriving in Washington.

Not surprisingly, the public favors term limits for members of Congress by 3 to 1. (WP)

Congress Is Putting the Clamps on CIA

WASHINGTON — Eager to trim spending and shocked by the case of Aldrich Hazez Ames, the CIA employees who confessed to spying for the Russians, Congress is mounting an increasingly aggressive assault on the Central Intelligence Agency's budget and traditional independence.

Key congressional committees already have slashed hundreds of millions of dollars from intelligence programs, some of which have been applied to the CIA's \$3 billion portion of the overall \$28 billion intelligence community budget. Over the objections of the director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey, and the White House, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is pushing legislation to set by law the responsibilities between the agency and FBI for counterintelligence operations abroad.

In the latest sign of increased congressional involvement in the agency's affairs, three senators offered a bill to set up a presidential commission to study the post-Cold War needs for the entire intelligence community and make recommendations by the end of 1996 on a structure to carry them out.

The congressional CIA campaign comes just as the FBI and Pentagon are nibbling at the agency's areas of responsibility, eyeing its budget and trying to discredit it by leaking embarrassing tales of past CIA foul-ups, according to current and former agency officials.

"There is a perception that the agency is in a weakened position with no strong protector in the White House," Robert M. Gates, a former CIA director, said.

"Bureaucratic turf wars are one of the enduring features of Washington," a former top CIA official said. "The FBI and the Defense Department are out to score points and gain turf at the CIA's expense."

"But what's new and surprising," he added, "is the number of present and former employees willing to say what a bunch of bums there are out there running the place." (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty, President Bill Clinton's boyhood friend from Arkansas who was replaced last week as White House chief of staff: "When you see a documentary of John F. Kennedy or whatever and you see the Oval Office, and you're at home at 10 o'clock at night watching something like that, you say, 'Gosh, I was just there three hours ago in that same spot.'" (Reuters)

U.S. Speeds Search For Haiti Peace Force

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As invasion moves close to the forefront of options for forcing Haiti's military rulers from office, the United States has accelerated its search for a peacekeeping force to take over in the country once any military action is over, U.S. officials say.

The Pentagon wants to know in advance just who will take over should U.S. troops invade the country. Without firm commitments, it resists sending troops ashore, officials said.

During their recent visits to Washington, President Carlos Salí Menem of Argentina promised troops and President Eduardo Frei of Chile pledged police trainers for a peacekeeping mission. Canada has also pledged to provide up to 1,500 peacekeepers. At least 5,000 and perhaps thousands more will be needed to pacify Haiti in case of the removal of Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras and other military leaders.

President Bill Clinton's special envoy to Haiti, William H. Gray 3d, traveled to the island of Barbados on Sunday to query leaders from the Caribbean Community nations about possible contributions as well as to elicit their help in housing Haitian refugees fleeing the island, a senior official said.

Appearing on CBS television earlier Sunday, Mr. Gray said that the "United States is not contemplating an imminent invasion of Haiti."

He began, however, to lay the groundwork for invasion at some point, by drawing on a time-tested excuse: to safeguard American lives. "The president has responsibility to protect American lives, and we have an embassy down there with staff, and in light of the escalating human rights violations, there is great concern that we must be prepared to protect American citizens."

Mr. Gray also appeared to encourage a comp. by appealing to Haitian military officers to

"save the institutions you represent, the military, because we are not going to allow a group of thugs to take over a country."

The increased urgency in recruiting peacekeepers highlights the way in which the intensified exit of refugees is shaking up Mr. Clinton's Haitian policy, although the administration is still counting on economic sanctions to drive General Cédras and others into exile.

Mr. Clinton wants to avoid a sudden influx of Haitian refugees into Florida, which would likely create a voter backlash nationally much as occurred when tens of thousands of Cubans took off for Florida toward the end of Jimmy Carter's presidency.

A steady exodus has raised fears that a refugee camp just opened at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay on the eastern end of Cuba, and one soon to open on the Turks and Caicos Islands will quickly be overwhelmed. For now, given the domestic pressures on Mr. Clinton, only the return of the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, would give him the moral cover to return the Haitians, and end the refugee crisis.

To buy time, Mr. Gray will ask Caribbean leaders to provide space for refugees, most of whom are fleeing Haiti in boats. On Sunday, he used the phrase "safe haven" to describe what is needed, suggesting a holding area from which they would be returned to Haiti when conditions there change.

Recent talk of invasion is sparking congressional debate. In a CBS television interview, Senator John S. McCain, Republican of Arizona, said invasion would "be a terrific mistake."

However, Senator Bob Graham, Democrat of Florida, said that if the ultimate threat of invasion is discarded, "our neighbors" will be subjected to "an unending reign of terror."

Away From Politics

● The anti-leukemia drug cladribine appears to halt the advancement of the chronic, progressive form of multiple sclerosis, a form for which there is currently no treatment, researchers at the Scripps Research Institute in San Diego reported in *The Lancet*, an international medical journal. Of 24 patients in a test group who received the drug, only one got worse after a year, while four improved significantly. Seven of 28 people who took a placebo got significantly worse and one improved.

● Two men sprayed gunfire at a crowd standing outside a bar in the New York borough of

Brooklyn, killing two women, the police and witnesses said. The police said the shooting was apparently caused by a spurned romantic advance. Three other patrons were wounded, but their injuries were not critical, the police said.

● Fiberglass insulation used in 90 percent of U.S. homes has been classified as a suspected cancer-causing agent by the Department of Health and Human Services. But the agency cautioned the public not to become alarmed, saying it was perfectly safe when handled properly. (L.A. Times, NY Times)

Health Bill Advances Minus Clinton Component

By Dana Priest
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee became the last of five congressional committees to finish work on a health care bill, paving the way for the full Senate and House to debate the unusually complex and comprehensive legislation.

On a 12-to-8 vote, the influential panel became the only committee to pass a bill with significant bipartisan support, but doing so required it to abandon the centerpiece of President Bill Clinton's plan: mandatory employer insurance payments and full-back cost controls that would guarantee universal coverage in the near future.

Instead, the Finance bill uses govern-

ment insurance subsidies for the poor, changes in insurance laws and market incentives to achieve coverage of 95 percent of the population by 2002.

If the voluntary measures fail, a national commission would recommend mandatory methods to achieve that goal, and Congress would have a limited amount of time to change or reject those recommendations.

The Finance Committee is seen as representative of Congress as a whole, and its vote Saturday provided further evidence that Clinton-style reform is in trouble.

"I'm very proud of it," the committee chairman, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said of the bill that, after last-minute rewriting by a bipartisan group of moderates, now ap-

pears as close to the main Senate Republican alternative as it does to the White House plan.

"I had to trade, that's called legislation," he added. "After 50 years, we might get health reform."

Mr. Clinton praised the process. "Chairman Moynihan has worked diligently to make sure his committee produced the bill to debate on the Senate floor."

Some committee Democrats who voted to approve the measure repeatedly said they disliked its main provisions but wanted to keep the legislative process moving.

Congressional leaders will now try to meld the separate committee bills and present new versions for debate and votes by the entire House and Senate.

Was the Simpson Search Warranted?

Defense Focuses on Barring Evidence Taken by Police

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — It is a terse, sometimes clumsily written request from a police detective for court permission to search the house of a man whose front walk is spotted with blood and whose vehicle is drenched with blood, just hours after his former wife was stabbed to death.

That affidavit, which triggered a search warrant that allowed Los Angeles Police detectives to enter O.J. Simpson's home and take away a blood-soaked glove and nearly three dozen other pieces of evidence, is the focus of a high-stakes legal dispute.

At issue is how and why the police entered Mr. Simpson's home and whether evidence

they retrieved there can be allowed in court.

The police have the right to enter houses or properties without warrants in cases where they believe evidence will be destroyed or if they are on a rescue mission or in pursuit of a suspect. Based on court documents, it is unclear what the police were thinking or doing when they were at Mr. Simpson's house in suburban Brentwood early on June 13.

The second week of a hearing to determine whether Mr. Simpson should be tried on murder charges will begin Tuesday. His attorney, Robert L. Shapiro, is prepared to argue that Mr. Simpson's constitutional rights were violated by policemen who searched his home hours after finding the bodies of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman.

Mr. Shapiro alleged last week, in a motion to suppress evidence, that six hours before a warrant was issued to search Mr. Simpson's property, a detective scaled a 5-foot (1.5-meter) wall on the property and opened a locked gate to let in three other detectives.

If Mr. Shapiro's motion is successful, it could ban much of the evidence that has been discussed in the Los Angeles Criminal Courts Building during the preliminary hearing. The evidence mentioned includes blood splatters found on the door handle, the steering wheel, the instrument panel and the floor of a Ford Bronco used by Mr. Simpson.

AMERICAN TOPICS

In the Fight Against Crime, New Analyzer Speaks Volumes

A device that, according to its inventor, measures involuntary frequency modulations in the human voice, has been used to obtain 17 confessions in homicide cases and make arrests in dozens of other killings since the police in Washington began using it in September, *The Washington Post* reports.

Data from the device, called a voice analyzer, are not admissible in court, unless the defense, prosecution and judge agree. Although some police departments prefer the conventional lie detector, which usually measures blood pressure, heart rate and respiration, the voice analyzer is increasingly in use.

Police officers ask a suspect a series of yes or no questions. The responses are charted on a graph. The voice analyzer, with its microphone, is visible to the person being questioned. But unlike the

standard lie detector, it is not attached to the person.

So far, homicide detectives have used the machine on 124 witnesses or suspects. Of those, 95 were found to have high levels of stress indicating deception in one or more of their responses, Lieutenant James Boteler of the homicide squad said. Those 95 were shown the test results, and 37 of them admitted they were lying and either confessed or provided information about homicides, he said.

The voice analyzer, which fits into a briefcase, has been used by law enforcement agencies since the mid-1980s, said Charles Humble, inventor of the \$7,000 device. He said more than 500 law enforcement agencies worldwide use it.

Short Takes

Using a rope made of dental floss, a prisoner scaled an 18-foot (5.5-meter) jail fence in South Charleston, West Virginia, Robert Sherwood, 34, a robbery suspect, braided the floss to the thickness of a telephone cord. At last report, Mr. Sherwood was still at large, and dental floss has been taken off the shelves at the jail store.

Which school has had the most Rhodes scholars who earned letters in intercollegiate sports? Dartmouth, with 24, the *Los Angeles Times* reports, one more than Harvard.

About People

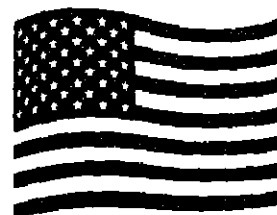
Dave Powers, 82, an aide to John F. Kennedy from the time of his first congressional campaign in 1946 until his death in Dallas in 1963, said last week on retiring after 30 years as curator of the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, "My life was the best of two worlds, serving in the White House under Jack and in the museum under Jackie. The pictures on my wall are all joyful, but the ones in my heart are sad."

Hillary Rodham Clinton says that her husband gets "a bad rap" when it comes to his reputation as a junk-food aficionado. "My husband has good eating habits," she said during a White House ceremony proclaiming June as National Fruit and Vegetable Month. "He really does love fresh fruits and vegetables." Asked what food President Bill Clinton likes best, she said, "Well, everything." (International Herald Tribune)

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Transition in Tokyo?

As an example of political cynicism, the new Japanese government is breathtaking. It is cobbled together from the opposites of right and left — the most obdurate elements of the collapsing Liberal Democratic (that is, conservative) Party and their longtime adversaries the Socialists. The new prime minister, Tomiichi Murayama, has spent his entire career in the opposition supporting pacifism, neutralism and other ideas that his current partners always derided as neither realistic nor safe. Some Japanese say the people in the new government have nothing in common beyond a yearning for power, but that is not quite true. There is one other thing: hostility to the electoral reforms enacted earlier this year.

Both of these long-established parties, Liberal Democrats and Socialists, know that Japanese society is changing in ways that do not favor them. The reforms, and particularly the sweeping redistribution that they impose, would shift influence to voters who are younger, better educated, less tolerant of political corruption and perhaps less content with Japan's constrained standard of living.

To call this government unstable is to put it mildly. It arrives at a time when the country's economy is already under great strain and the absence of firm leadership may prove expensive. The rapid rise of the yen's exchange rate is not a

sign of health, but precisely the opposite. Americans have been wondering why their own currency seems to be falling at a time when the American economy is performing well. Now it is beginning to be clear that the dollar isn't falling. It is down a little against some currencies, up a little against others, and trading in normal ranges against all but one — Japan's. It's the yen that is out of control.

Japan is running a big trade surplus that can continue only as long as it can balance that surplus with an outflow of capital — in effect, lending its customers the money to keep buying. For many reasons, most of them related to a long recession and the fragile condition of the Japanese banking system, the outflow has dropped. The result is a yen shortage, and the yen's exchange rate is rising. That threatens to throw Japan back into a further and deeper recession, because the high exchange rate is making Japan's exports expensive and uncompetitive.

It is a bad time to have a government entirely preoccupied with parliamentary infighting, Japan's friends, of whom there are many in the United States, must hope that the Murayama government proves to be only a brief transition to something sturdier and better able to make the sharp changes in policy that Japan will need in the gathering economic emergency.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Do More for Africa

Africa was given unaccustomed attention last week as the Clinton administration held a two-day conference on the economic and political afflictions in 30 countries south of the Sahara. But what the conference unintentionally highlighted was the low priority that Bill Clinton has given to a region whose enormous promise is blighted by declining economies and soaring fertility rates.

The Cold War's demise, however welcome elsewhere, has proved a setback for black Africa. Superpower rivalry once gave crucial purchase to poor lands with prized real estate for military bases, or a grip on maritime "choke points," or large reserves of strategic minerals. But with the Soviet-American competition now over, the CIA is closing 15 African stations. Actual U.S. development aid to sub-Saharan Africa has tapered to around \$800 billion this year, as the industrialized world pumps an increasing share of multilateral development funds into the former Communist countries. As John Danton of The New York Times detailed in a recent series, Africa's leverage has markedly weakened during a grim decade when its gross national product declined by 2 percent a year.

A single figure underscores the disastrous state of the region's economy. Excluding South Africa, the total output in 1991 of all countries below the Sahara, with a combined population of nearly 600 million, was roughly the same as the gross national product of Belgium, home of 10 million people. And as output plunged, the region's foreign debt tripled, to \$180 billion. Its population will double in 25 years, further straining resources, if the present fertility rates continue.

None of this justifies passivity or despair. Sub-Saharan Africa boasts far more arable land and mineral riches than other poor regions. And, in an

unforeseen windfall, South Africa, the region's industrial powerhouse, has ceased to be an economic and political pariah after a peaceful democratic revolution brimming with promise.

South Africa's salutary transformation is the region's most stirring event since the postcolonial surge to independence 30 years ago. Not only has apartheid been revoked, but President Nelson Mandela has shown how to turn bitter adversaries into political allies, providing a model for African states polarized by ethnic and political rivalries. And if Pretoria really opens its own frontiers to freer trade, it could jump-start stalled economies elsewhere.

Given a spell of peace and trade across open frontiers, the stimulus of a dozen new stock markets, sub-Saharan Africa's economy could grow by 3.9 percent a year in the coming decade, according to forecasts by the World Bank. But Africa is not a machine that can accelerate by itself; it needs the help of a world that has been too quick to take profits out of Africa and too slow to extend a helping hand.

Africa's immediate needs include debt forgiveness or at least a generous rescheduling of loans it cannot possibly repay, seed money for small-scale development projects, and big-ticket prestige projects coveted by dictators and aggressive diplomacy to help end wars and promote democratic reforms.

The Clinton administration justifies the relative paucity of its African development programs by pointing to competing needs. Maybe so. But that excuse cannot explain the absence of a single high-profile appointee to serve as an advocate and goad to conscience. Africa has fallen into the lap of anonymous bureaucrats and stages of conferences. It deserves far better.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Play by the Trade Rules

Although more than 100 countries signed the world trade agreement last April, its terms are not yet entirely firm. For American courts and anyone doing business in the United States, the final word will not be the text of the agreement but rather the implementing legislation now before Congress. A great struggle has begun over the precise wording of that legislation. The protectionist industries are pushing hard to regain in the congressional bill what they lost in the international negotiations. The fiercest struggles are over the obscure, technical and crucial provisions known as the anti-dumping rules.

Anti-dumping rules were first written long ago to prevent predatory pricing — the practice of selling at artificially low prices to drive competitors out of business. Today dumping is broadly defined as selling abroad below the price at home, or selling below the cost of production. That looks reasonable enough until you read the definitions of those phrases, and the way that the comparisons are calculated. Then you see that over the years the anti-dumping laws have become sharply biased against imports, in favor of domestic producers.

A lot of congressmen think it's O.K. to whack the foreigners with dumping penalties as long as it can be done discreetly, without much public notice. The

trouble is that it is not the foreigners who pay. It is American businesses which use imported components and, in the end, American consumers.

The new trade agreement — the latest revision in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — makes only limited improvements, unfortunately, in the dumping codes. But those improvements are not insignificant, and they are richly resented by American industries like steel that are accustomed to protection from foreign competition.

If those industries succeed in distorting the implementing legislation, American trade law will not be consistent with the international agreement. Foreign countries could bring legal complaints, but that is the least of it. Much more dangerous, foreign countries would immediately copy the American laws. It is happening already.

That means phony dumping charges against American exports abroad, modeled after the phony dumping charges against foreign imports in America. That is serious trouble for a country which is depending on exports to keep its economy growing. This trade agreement promises progress in restricting the misuse of the dumping laws. It would be a great pity to let the protectionists' lobbying undo that promise.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.



Foster Was Depressed and the Rumors Are Ugly

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Robert Fiske's conclusions regarding Vincent Foster's tragic suicide constitute a definitive repudiation of the morbid speculations that began last July 20 and flourish to this day.

Mr. Fiske, the special prosecutor in the Whitewater affair, deployed forensic talent enough to solve a crime wave, only to reach a conclusion that seemed obvious from the first. Mr. Foster, the deputy White House counsel, was seriously depressed and killed himself. Seriously depressed people often do.

Mr. Fiske found "no evidence" that matters relating to Whitewater or Madison Guaranty "played any role." That theory of the suicide was repeatedly merchandised by William Safire in his New York Times columns.

And no, Mr. Foster was not murdered by administration officials or a foreign "hit squad"; nor was his body transferred from a "safe house." The former Watergate tough guy G. Gordon Liddy, now (what else?) a radio talk-show host, gave credence to a bizarre rumor that the man who found Mr. Foster's body saw no gun. The story, with accompanying insinuations of foul play, was even given credence by the columnist Robert Novak.

The interaction of Vincent Foster's blameless life and tragic death with cowboy journalism is surely, for those in my trade, the most depressing aspect of the affair. In almost four decades as a journalist, I have not seen its like for morbid irresponsibility.

After extensive interviews, Mr. Fiske also says that Wall Street Journal editorial attacks intensified Mr. Foster's distress. And what great issue provoked the Journal's barrage? "Travelgate," so called, the firing of seven employees of the White House travel office, which on any priority list of urgent matters of state would rank about 12,311. However tinged with cynicism, the mistakes of "Travelgate" were soon rectified. Suicide is permanent. Worst of all, Mr. Foster himself had very little to do with the travel office firings.

Apart from journalistic McCarthyism, the most troubling aspect of the tragedy was the failure of Mr. Foster's friends to detect and act upon signs of depression. Mr. Fiske has enumerated the well-known symptoms: sleeplessness, loss of appetite, weight loss, a tendency to lose perspective on matters large and small, suicidal feelings. Mr. Foster exhibited them all.

Had Vincent Foster collapsed of a heart attack, he would have been hospitalized under skilled medical care. Instead he shied away from the psychiatric consultation urged by his sister, fearing that it might impair his security clearance or damage his professional reputation back home in Little Rock.

Maybe, too, he remembered what happened to Senator Tom Eagleton of Missouri, who was summarily dumped from the 1972

Democratic ticket when it was revealed that he had once undergone electroshock therapy. Mr. Foster persuaded a physician friend in Little Rock to prescribe anti-depressants. It did not help and may have hurt. A psychiatrist tells me: "Unsupervised medication is always dangerous. It may have given him just enough strength of mind to end his life."

I am not hopeful that the Foster tragedy will improve journalism, or arrest the continuing slide into partisan savagery and calumny. Washington will be Washington. Mr. Fiske's report may, however, alert more people to the dangers of depression. In its clinical forms, this is a life-threatening disorder and strikes even the sanest, sometimes with little warning. It is treatable and curable, but no more to be trifled with than cancer.

No one has done more to deepen public understanding of clinical depression than the novelist William Styron, to whom the Clintons turned last summer on Martha's Vineyard as they sought to come to terms with their close friend's shattering death. In a small book entitled "Darkness Visible," Mr. Styron has unforgettably described his own bout with a suicidal depression.

Regrettably, Mr. Styron's humane and moving book, so pertinent to the real Foster story, has gained far less notice than the ghoulish fantasies circulated by journalists who ought to know better.

Washington Post Writers Group

Useful Questions About the Partnership for Peace

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Dick Lugar, the Republican senator Democrats listen to on foreign policy, is back with a sharp complaint that the so-called Partnership for Peace, is "an artful dodge." He has a point.

Partnership, intended partly to answer his own call last year to take a few key countries of the old Eastern Europe into NATO, offered military cooperation and consultation to all the states of the former Soviet empire. Some 21 of the 27 eligibles, including Russia, have picked up the offer. To the widespread protest that it would surely lead to full membership, some day, under terms and a timetable to be determined.

Mr. Lugar says, elegantly, that it is not good enough: "At the moment, [partnership] represents a maneuver designed to engage every European country outside NATO in a weak military exchange focusing on the marginal at the expense of the critical. The NATO club is now implausibly being held open to everyone, even those who have no need for membership and may ultimately weaken the alliance."

Like, for instance, Russia, which accepted partnership, even while various Russians grumbled that it was pushing NATO's security border provocatively eastward, cutting into Russia's arms markets and, worse for its pride, making Russia stand not only "in the hallway" but in the hallway with lesser others. Makes you wonder why they accepted.

Central Europe thinks it knows. Russia joined the partnership — Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia suspended — to crowd them, to use its heavyweight status to reassert great-power claims. In the inner ear of the alarmed rings the bell of "Yalta II" — a repeat turn in the vulnerable middle zone between Germany and Russia.

Cut through the fog, says Mr. Lugar. Take the Poles, Hungarians, Czechs and Slovaks off the "side track" of partnership and put them on the "fast track" of a specific schedule for associate and then full NATO membership.

Well, yes. This is the way to integrate worthy and nervous Central Europeans into Western structures. It is good for them and for their democratic and free-market aspirations.

It is also good for Russia: a friendly but wary neighboring region (Central Europe) made unstable by being left in a geopolitical vacuum would become a friendly but wary neighboring region made stable by having its fundamental moorings secured.

Meanwhile, Russia can be fairly accommodated and stroked. This is necessary, and it is already starting to happen. It is being brought into its own special consultancy with NATO on the basis of its undeniable extra dimension

as what Mr. Lugar calls a "great European power."

The sober virtue of Mr. Lugar's analysis is that it departs from the one-world dreams that filled many people's hopes when the Soviet bloc and its Communist ideology dissolved. It returns to a more realistic framework in which nations assert conflicting interests but agree to moderate and reconcile them. Call it not a return to the Cold War but a reassertion of good, faithful geopolitical principles whose benefits are available to all comers.

But thorny practical issues must still be encountered. Take the nuclear question. NATO's current non-nuclear members enjoy an American (and perhaps also a French and British) nuclear guarantee. It is implicit in the alliance's "an attack on one is an attack on all" origins and explicit in its military planning. The guarantee was given, however, at a moment after World War II when America's sense of strength and mission mooted the sort of grave detailed deliberation that would be expected now.

Is the Senate ready, at a moment when the United States is plainly in a mood of global retrenchment, actually to extend American security responsibilities and to raise the nuclear umbrella over Poland and the rest? Mr. Lugar thinks "yes" but acknowledges that such a question might slow the "fast track."

In fact, it doesn't seem a nuclear fear that drives the Poles but a political anxiety that can be soothed by assurances short of nuclear. But all this must be worked out. And it isn't just whether NATO is ready. Are the Central Europeans ready? Senator Lugar forces these essential questions.

The Washington Post

An Anti-Rabin Campaign in America

By J. J. Goldberg

NEW YORK — Thad Cochran, Republican senator from Mississippi, thought he was doing Israel a favor when he agreed to sponsor an amendment to the defense authorization bill calling for an evaluation of the risks of deploying U.S. peacekeeping troops on the Golan Heights. Only a last-minute call from a pro-Israel lobbyist alerted him to the fact that he had been, as he said in a chagrined statement last week, "mistakenly informed."

Israeli officials say they would welcome full discussion in Washington of a Golan deployment, but only after Israel and Syria agree to ask for one. Premature debate, they warn, could sour the negotiating atmosphere. Senator Cochran withdrew his amendment at the lobbyist's request.

For months, Israeli and Syrian negotiators have informally discussed U.S. peacekeepers as an important element in a peace treaty. A similar force has been deployed in the Sinai without incident since the Israeli-Egyptian accord took effect in 1981.

Congressional support for the Israeli government is threatened not by anti-Israel or pro-Arab lobbyists but by a coalition of Jewish rightists, conservative Republicans and allies of Israel's Likud opposition party, all of whom oppose the government's peace policies. Their favorite tactic is to "protect" Israel by erecting new walls between Israel and its enemies as Jerusalem pursues reconciliation. By presenting their efforts as helpful to

strengthening Israel's negotiating hand. But the visibility of the Jewish right on Capitol Hill is creating anxiety in Jerusalem.

When Likud was in power, Jewish groups that threatened to work against Israeli policy were generally kept in line by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. Since Mr. Rabin took office in 1992, these groups have largely dropped their disciplinary tactics.

With Jerusalem paralyzed and the central American Jewish organizations divided or passive, some members of Congress have concluded that a few noisy militants reflect Jewish opinion.

This is not the case. A poll conducted in May by Stanley Greenberg and Mark Mellman for the Israel Policy Forum, a pro-Rabin group based in Manhattan, showed 78 percent of American Jews favoring the Gaza-Jericho autonomy agreement and 9 percent opposing it.

Two-thirds said American Jewish organizations should do "a lot" to support the peace process. Most telling, 64 percent said they were "hopeful" about the process, while 50 percent said they were "fearful."

If mainstream American Jews do not mobilize to support the peace process, a militant minority will keep sowing suspicion. The writer is preparing a book on American Jewish community politics. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Criminals Should Be Found Out

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — "There can be no amnesty for war criminals," David Owen, international mediator in the Yugoslav conflict, said last year. "I believe the moral order of this world is marred if those who are guilty of war crimes are not brought to justice."

The UN Security Council voted 16 months ago to set up a War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. To date no prosecution has been brought, and many wonder whether any of the murderers and torturers who have ravaged Bosnia will ever be tried.

In fact, a good deal of progress has been made in establishing the court and gathering potential evidence. First indictments are expected by September or October.

The tribunal has 11 judges from around the world, chosen by the General Assembly. The court has adopted rules of evidence and is ready to receive proposed indictments at its seat in The Hague.

What the system lacks so far is a chief prosecutor. The Security Council picked a Venezuelan late last year, but after a brief time he gave the job up for political office in Venezuela. Since then the council, which decided to require a unanimous vote for the choice, has not been able to agree.

But events need not wait on a chief prosecutor. There is a deputy, Graham Blewitt of Australia, and the tribunal reportedly regards him as empowered to act in the absence of a chief.

The accumulation of what could be called evidentiary leads is well under way. The United States has turned over to Mr. Blewitt about 450 reports of refugee interviews, describing atrocities or in some cases actually admitting to having committed them. Another 200 are to be sent soon.

A U.S. team is preparing a detailed report on what may be the most vicious and concentrated "ethnic cleansing" by the Serbs, in the Prijedor area of northern Bosnia. It will cover the period from April to July 1992, naming Serbian military units and their officers and going up the chain of command to political leaders.

Investigations following up the refugee interviews and other leads are under way, with the first due to be completed this summer. Then the prosecutor can bring indictments with a judge's approval.

Under the UN resolution setting up the tribunal, every country is obliged to turn over indicted individuals. If they are Serbs, for example, how can Serbia or the Bosnian Serbs be persuaded to do so? One lever is sanctions. The United States believes that a failure to produce suspected war criminals should influence the lifting of sanctions on Serbia.

A more extreme option would be punitive measures like those imposed on Libya for its failure to produce for trial the suspects in the bombing of Pan Am 103.

In the meantime, governments all over are being asked to keep an eye out for any suspected war criminals who attempt to leave former Yugoslavia. If that works, they will in effect be confined to their home areas. Germany, Denmark and Switzerland have already arrested suspects and are holding them for trial there or by the international tribunal.

In the end, the success of this attempt to hold individuals responsible for the appalling brutalities in Bosnia will of course be a test of international political will. One early indication will be whether the UN General Assembly approves an adequate budget for the tribunal next fall.

The Clinton administration has done its part — and more than any other country. It has provided funds and 21 U.S. officials to help the tribunal: lawyers, investigators, intelligence experts.

Last month a UN commission reported on the horrors that have accompanied Serbian aggression in Bosnia: rapes, murders, wholesale terrorization. To ignore such known facts would be an international disaster. The constituency of the War Crimes Tribunal, Madeline Albright, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said last month, "is the civilized world."

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: At the Elysée

PARIS — It is stated that Mme Carnot will leave the Palace of the Elysée towards the middle of next week, probably Thursday. It is possible, however, that she may leave even sooner. The date of young M. Carnot's marriage with Mlle. Chris, the bans of which were published the day the President was assassinated, has not yet been fixed. It will probably be postponed until the autumn. Mme. Carnot has already intimated that she will not accept any pension which may be voted by the Chambers.

1919: Americans Fêted

PARIS — The Independence Day celebrations began in Paris yesterday [July 3] when the city authorities received General Pershing, Admiral Knapp, and a number of officers of the Ameri-

can Army and Navy at the Hôtel de Ville. M. Evain, president of the Paris Municipal Council, said in a speech to General Pershing and Admiral Knapp that the Fourth of July, the American Independence Day, will be henceforth to the French like the dawn of their Fourteenth of July fête.

1944: Pacific Advance

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS — [From our New York edition:] Leapfrogging 100 miles closer to the Philippines, General Douglas MacArthur's shock troops landed on tiny Noemfoor Island, off Dutch New Guinea on Sunday [July 2] and within two hours captured plane-littered Kamiri airstrip, most important of three Japanese airstrips there. Allied troops thus moved in next door to the last important Japanese base on the New Guinea mainland.

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OPINION

Tell It Straight to North Korea — But Talking May Not Be Enough

By Henry A. Kissinger

NEW YORK — The most worrisome aspect of the crisis over the North Korean nuclear weapons program is that, with each new round of diplomacy, America's negotiating position has been weakened. And since credibility is the currency of diplomacy, the options have become starker, bringing into view the choice of either acquiescence in a North Korean nuclear weapons capability or a major crisis.

In 1991, the Bush administration, concerned over the possible diversion of nuclear materials, brokered a three-cornered arrangement among Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington in order to induce Pyongyang to adhere to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which it had signed in 1985. Seoul and Pyongyang pledged that they would not possess, manufacture or use nuclear weapons or plutonium reprocessing facilities;

specimens. When, in March 1993, the IAEA pressed for "special inspections" of the two suspected nuclear waste sites, Pyongyang declared that it intended to withdraw from the nonproliferation treaty.

The Clinton administration has compounded these inherited difficulties by failing to explain, or perhaps to understand, the nature of its problem. If, after much American huffing and puffing, North Korea emerges with a nuclear weapons capability, or a capability that it can rapidly activate, stability in Asia, America's role in Asia and nonproliferation will all be gravely jeopardized.

The American troops in South Korea, shorn of their tactical nuclear shield, will find themselves in a precarious position. South Korea will be tempted to develop nuclear weapons of its own. Japan, within range of North Korean missiles, will accelerate its own nuclear weapons and military program. China will speed up its preparedness. Industrialized nations of Southeast Asia, and perhaps Taiwan, will start their own nuclear programs. Rogue states like Iran will be encouraged to join the parade.

The administration response has emphasized a bilateral diplomacy focused on abstract issues of inspection that has obscured the threat to vital American interests.

To be sure, the diplomatic environment has not been congenial. Although theoretically China, Japan and South Korea may be thought to have even more to lose from a nuclear North Korea than the United States, they seem not to perceive their risks that way in practice.

China and Japan prefer a divided Korea and might see in a modest North Korean nuclear capability a means to guarantee it. And Japan may look for an excuse to accelerate its own nuclear program. Seoul may be tempted by the prospect of inheriting the North's nuclear capability after eventual unification.

These countries have been taking a free ride, hoping that America would assume the risks in solving their problems, while being prepared to blame it for an unsatisfactory outcome.

For its part, the administration has vacillated among its options, stating purposes achievable only by confrontation while recoiling from defending the many lines it has drawn in the sand.

In 1993, the U.S. position was that North Korea had to reverse its withdrawal from the nonproliferation

treaty and accept the full IAEA inspection system, suspect sites included. Since then the U.S. position has been watered down to asking that North Korea only suspend its withdrawal and only discuss inspections of the seven declared sites. The demand for inspections of the two suspect sites has been dropped.

The most significant retreat has been from the president's statement of last Nov. 7 that "North Korea cannot be allowed to develop a nuclear bomb." By Jan. 5, an unidentified official explained that the president had "misspoken" and that the North needed only to stop developing its capability further.

In other words, North Korea could keep the perhaps two nuclear bombs that intelligence believes it may have built prior to 1992, and maintain the capacity to produce plutonium, which the IAEA estimates has doubled since 1992. Acquiescing in what existed would make North Korea a nuclear power even if in any one year it decided to reprocess its plutonium.

These retreats may have given Pyongyang the idea that it could stall indefinitely. Despite a U.S. offer to cancel "Team Spirit" permanently if the North accepted IAEA inspections, in March Pyongyang refused any IAEA inspections. And in May it began to remove enough plutonium from its reactor that, if reprocessed, it would yield five to seven nuclear weapons.

Finally, in June 1994 the administration decided to explore, almost apologetically, sanctions against North Korea so tentative and essentially meaningless that they conveyed hesitation rather than determination.

Even this far-from-stern measure was violated within days by the president's permission to former President Jimmy Carter to visit North Korea. Although the trip was labeled "private," no set of measures more confusing to friend and adver-

No compromise is possible between a nuclear and a non-nuclear North Korea. A rollback is needed.

sary alike could have been imagined than to combine a move for sanctions with the occasion of a visit to North Korea by the highest-ranking American ever to have gone there.

Not surprisingly, Kim Il Sung used the Carter visit to induce yet another American retreat. The sanction ef-

Support the Secretary of State or Replace Him

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's dispatch of David Gergen to the State Department to help Warren Christopher explain U.S. foreign policy compounds the problem it is intended to solve. It is a damaging public admission that Mr. Christopher has failed in a key task that he himself identified as a top personal priority.

Mr. Christopher told me early in the administration that he would function as the "America desk officer" in this State Department, giving at least one major speech a month to an American audience to marshal the public support that President Clinton's foreign policy would need. Mr. Gergen's arrival with a mandate to communicate that policy to a domestic audience adds another layer of authority at State beyond Mr. Christopher's direct control.

Mr. Clinton has thus undermined the effectiveness of his beleaguered secretary of state by publicly displaying his lack of confidence in Mr. Christopher's abilities.

He must decide now if he can afford to live with the consequences of having wounded Mr. Christopher so visibly. Perhaps he can. Other presidents have worked around a secretary of state without causing great harm to themselves or the republic. There are cases where this course may be easier for everyone than an embarrassing resignation or dismissal.

That game plan requires two things: a persuasive pretense that all is well between the president and his chief diplomat, and a clear alternative power center for diplomacy and foreign policy, usually at the White House.

That arrangement does not exist in this administration. Instead, Mr. Christopher's responsibilities and authority are being nibbled away, perhaps inadvertently, by Mr. Clinton and others who say they are helping out a

friend temporarily in trouble. But their helplessness leaves Mr. Christopher exposed to constant speculation in Washington and around the world about his job security, his clout and his effectiveness.

Much of the speculation is unfair and uninformed. But the speculation, and the appearance of weakness that Mr. Clinton and Mr. Christopher have permitted to take hold, now have a life of their own. They have begun to interfere with the conduct of foreign policy.

That is why Mr. Clinton must now give Mr. Christopher the clear and convincing writ of authority over foreign policy that he has withheld thus far, or choose a new secretary. He gives every sign of being unable to do the former. If so, events will compel him to do the latter.

The Gergen appointment came a few days after another personnel change little noticed outside the Beltway but scrutinized along Embassy Row as a sign of Mr. Christopher's new vulnerability. This was the abrupt removal of Stephen Oxman as assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Mr. Oxman was particularly close to Mr. Christopher. He took on the thankless job of coordinating Bosnia policy in a deliberately low-key fashion at Mr. Christopher's personal request. His dismissal, to make way for the hard-charging and ambitious Richard Holbrooke to return from Bonn, was widely seen as a change prompted by the White House.

Mr. Oxman was the epitome of the loyal soldier who had no agenda of his own, an image that Mr. Christopher applies to himself as well. A lawyer, Mr. Christopher took the president

on as his client and has been willing to argue whatever case the president wanted argued, no matter what his own views were.

"The president has taken away Christopher's most important strength — his ability to make decisions," an official who has worked with Mr. Christopher for a long time told me last year, foreshadowing the present impasse between the president and the secretary.

Mr. Christopher is far more decisive and tenacious than his public image under Mr. Clinton suggests. This is a man who met his wife on a blind date and popped the question two weeks later, who buried heads with Iran's ayatollahs over the U.S. Embassy hostages and who has won the respect of world-class tough guys Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Hafez Assad of Syria.

But Mr. Christopher has acquiesced in being cast as a major part of the problem, seeing this as part of the service he can render to a youthful president still feeling his way on foreign policy. Mr. Christopher has gone along with a situation where his strengths have been minimized and his weaknesses in articulation and strategic vision have been put on glaring display.

A secretary of state who is perceived by the leaders with whom he must deal and his own national public as weak is a dangerous luxury when there is no other strong figure to inspire confidence in the administration.

David Gergen, for all his manifest talents, cannot change that. Only Bill Clinton can. The president must convincingly show that Mr. Christopher has his full confidence in running American diplomacy — or find someone who does. The public battering of Warren Christopher has created a sense of doubt and confusion that must now be dispelled.

The Washington Post.

China, Japan and South Korea have been taking a free ride, hoping America would assume the risks in solving their problems.

they agreed to negotiate a system of North-South nuclear inspections.

In January 1992, Undersecretary of State Arnold Kanter held a first high-level contact with a North Korean representative in New York. The United States announced the withdrawal of its tactical nuclear weapons from Korea as part of a global redeployment. Washington and Seoul canceled their annual "Team Spirit" military exercise for 1992.

The agreements came unguessed almost immediately. In June 1992, the North refused to carry out the agreed mutual North-South nuclear inspections — probably on the ground that Korean inspectors would be more knowledgeable than international ones, or perhaps because, with U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn, it had achieved its initial goal.

Although it did agree to allow international inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, it confined these to acknowledged North Korean nuclear facilities; it denied permission to inspect two suspected sites, including what the IAEA charged was a large plutonium reprocessing plant at Yongbyon.

At the end of 1992, the North broke off nuclear inspection talks with South Korea altogether and began to delay and harass IAEA in-

fort was suspended. In return for "good faith" negotiations, Pyongyang agreed not to reprocess the plutonium it illegally removed from the reactor. In return, it has asked for America's recognition, a U.S. pledge not to use nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula, and an economic aid program in the guise of resources for a light water reactor.

The essence of these proposals is, in effect, U.S. acquiescence in what Pyongyang has already accomplished in return for restoring partial "safeguards" under which the present North Korean nuclear capability was developed. In fact, the much touted Pyongyang concessions are more compatible with an attempt to gain time than with a serious effort to solve the nuclear problem.

Pyongyang's postponement of reprocessing would mean something only if the forthcoming negotiations lasted more than three months. For when plutonium emerges from nuclear reactors it is too radioactive to reprocess. A "cooling down" period is needed. Pyongyang's overture may be designed to prevent an air strike against the reprocessing facilities

during the crucial next three months, when there is no danger of fallout.

In the best of circumstances, the North will retain the essence of its nuclear program and the ability to sell nuclear technology, plutonium and ballistic missiles. Apparently, it is able to continue building a new, much larger nuclear power plant.

The danger extends far beyond Asia. A no-lose prospect is being put before rogue states aspiring to enter the nuclear club: they can extract blackmail for abandoning their programs or they will be left with nuclear weapons. They have been given no incentive whatsoever to avoid the road toward nuclear weapons technology. Nonproliferation is being dealt a heavy blow.

The beginning of wisdom for American policymakers is to recognize that no compromise is possible between a nuclear and a non-nuclear North Korea. A freeze of the North's activities leaving it in possession of the existing weapons and the growing plutonium-producing capability would pose a mounting threat to vital American interests in Asia, to Asian stability itself, and, in

the longer run, to America's role in the region and to nonproliferation in general. A rollback is needed.

It is necessary for the president to explain these realities to the American people. Acquiescing in the existing weapons because they were produced during the Bush years may be good politics but it is poor foreign policy. The administration may not wish to run the risks of denuclearizing North Korea, but Americans owe it to themselves not to be deluded about the broad consequences of acquiescing in a nuclear North Korea.

Unless the forthcoming talks with North Korea make rapid progress toward ending the North Korean weapons program, the United States should call a conference, within the framework of the nonproliferation treaty, of nuclear states and Japan, because of its vital interests in Northeast Asia. America must stress there its convictions and invite their proposals, especially as the nonproliferation treaty is coming up for review next year. Only after such a conference can it be determined whether the United States should proceed unilaterally.

The American message in such a diplomacy should be unambiguous. While America would welcome normal relations with Pyongyang and is prepared to help find alternative sources of energy for it, these measures cannot be extorted by a nuclear weapons program. The precondition for improved relations must be full compliance with IAEA inspections of all sites, whether declared or suspected, an accounting for past production, and a return to the nonproliferation treaty. Obviously, if North Korea begins to reprocess the reactor or reprocess the plutonium, Washington should break off the talks with it and immediately seek full sanctions against it.

Before any military action is implemented, another serious diplomatic effort is necessary. But it must have a definite time limit; it should remove, not entrench, the North Korean weapons program. In the meantime, the president should prepare himself, his administration and the American people for the possibility that even the most dedicated diplomacy may not succeed.

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(formerly World Wildlife Fund)

International Secretariat, 1196 Gland, Switzerland

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Palestinian Discord on the Air

Hard-Liners Seize Channel to Call Arafat Traitor

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

JERICHO — Thousands of Palestinians were stunned Sunday as they tuned in Sunday to the PLO's three-day-old official radio, "Voice of Palestine," and heard Yasser Arafat described as a "clown," an "insolent manipulator," a "hijacker" and a "traitor."

One of the Palestinian opposition groups most fiercely antagonistic to the PLO peace treaty with Israel had managed to override the medium-wave on which the PLO station broadcasts.

So, instead of "Good morning from the Voice of Pales-

tin," listeners could hear hours of anti-peace venom by "Jerusalem Broadcasting: The Arab-Palestinian Broadcast, on the way to liberate the land."

The station is directed by the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmad Jibril, who is described by the U.S. State Department as a leading terrorist and who is a fierce opponent of Mr. Arafat and the peace accord.

Using better equipment than that of the PLO from the morning until 4 P.M. Sunday, Jerusalem Broadcasting exhorted Palestinians to rebel against the

Palestinian Liberation Organization and reject the treaty.

The episode was one of several grand-scale lapses that have accompanied a rocky takeover by the PLO of day-to-day matters in Gaza and Jericho. The PLO arrived before some of the equipment for its radio and the staff to operate it efficiently.

But Israel, which controls the airwaves, has complicated the PLO's task by assigning it the 702 medium-wave band, which had been used for seven years by Jerusalem Broadcasting. In the early years of the Palestinian uprising, Israel tried to block the broadcasts but later abandoned the effort.

Israel assigned the band to the Voice of Palestine with the knowledge that when the PLO equipment malfunctions or is shut down, the airwave could be taken over by the Syrian-sponsored militant group.

"The PLO is violating the most elemental principles of democracy and fairness when it moves in to take over Jerusalem Broadcasting's wave," said Fadi Shourouq, described in the radio's commentary as director of Jerusalem Broadcasting. "It is the first, early, signal of the totalitarian tendencies of Arafat."

"Arafat wants to shut down dissent," he said in a commentary broadcast every half hour as Voice of Palestine remained silent much of the day.

"What can we do?" asked the Voice of Palestine director, Basim Abu Sumayyeh. "The Israelis gave us band 702. They could have given us another band, but they said it was the only availability. We don't want to fight with Jerusalem Broadcasting, or anyone else. We just want our radio. But it seems that fighting among us is just what the Israelis want to see."



Israeli rightists blowing whistles and beating signs Sunday at the prime minister's Jerusalem office as protests widened.

ARAFAT: Rabin Assails Rightists for Trying to Disrupt Peace Process

Continued from Page 1

speakers at the demonstration of "wild incitement," while Culture Minister Shulamit Aloni charged that an attempt had been made to "incite the public to rebellion."

After the rally, groups of protesters rampaged through Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem and the walled Old City, smashing shop and car windows and setting a vehicle on fire. Stones were thrown at the U.S. consulate in the Jewish part of Jerusalem, and a few of its cars were vandalized.

Particularly galling to Mr. Rabin were calls by his opponents to "defend" Jerusalem against a possible visit by Mr. Arafat, a pilgrimage approved in principle by Mr. Rabin.

The prime minister said Likud, the main opposition party, had "brazenly and with total falsification created the impression here and abroad that the nation is divided over the unity of Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty."

He added, "This is a political abomination." Despite the loud debate between Mr. Rabin and his opponents, only a minority of Israelis have taken to the streets to protest Mr. Arafat's visit. The PLO chairman has been greeted with public indifference in Israel, much like the reaction among Palestinians outside the Gaza and Jericho self-rule zones.

"It seems that both peoples have been worn down by the protracted war between them," the Davar newspaper said in an

editorial. "They're tired of slogans and dreams. Now the majority on both sides wants to live as good a life as it can."

Arafat Tours Gaza Strip

Relishing his new role as leader, Mr. Arafat took his heavily guarded convoy on a roaring tour of the Gaza Strip, stopping to unveil a juice factory and plaque citing him as "President of Palestine," news agencies reported.

In remarks to a delegation of Israeli Arabs, Mr. Arafat said, "Peace has a lot of enemies, and there are a lot of attempts to destroy the peace." But he insisted that "this peace is for all our children."

The PLO chairman also was expected to visit his father's grave in the Guzan village of Khan Yunis.

(Reuters, AFP)

Aden's Water Supply Heavily Cut by Siege

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ADEN, Yemen — Rockets fired by northern Yemeni forces killed 17 people on Sunday in Aden, and the Red Cross said it feared the port city's half a million people would soon start dying of thirst if water supplies were not restored.

Four rockets fell near a United Nations building in the central Khormakhar area of Aden, killing nine people who were digging wells nearby, witnesses and hospital sources said.

Eight civilians, including four children, were killed by another rocket that hit a building in the same area, they said. Twenty-three people were wounded in the two attacks, and seven more were wounded in a blast in a northern suburb.

Southern Yemeni authorities announced a cease-fire to start at midnight local time Sunday, in a statement broadcast by Aden television. It was the first unilateral cease-fire declared by the south since the civil war broke out on May 5.

The main sources of water for Aden, parched by temperatures of around 40 degrees centigrade (104 Fahrenheit), lie outside the city and have been cut off by a northern Yemeni advance. Fighting has prevented engineers from repairing damaged water installations at Bir Nasser to the northwest.

"People are not yet dying of thirst, but this will not take long

with temperatures of 40 degrees," a spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross said in Geneva.

The city's wells, he said, were providing at most around three liters of untreated water per person daily, well below the World Health Organization minimum of seven liters.

He said Red Cross engineers were standing by to repair the main water pumping station, but that they would not move until they had received guarantees of safe conduct.

The repair of the station, in territory under northern control, would take weeks and would not immediately relieve Aden's plight, he said.

The Red Cross was negotiating with northern Yemeni forces to allow water trucks to get through to Aden, he added.

BURMA: For Captive Dissident, No Hint of Liberty

Continued from Page 1

lives off the royalties from her book, "Freedom From Fear."

The junta has said that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi could go free if she agreed to leave the country immediately. In her meeting with Mr. Richardson, she said she would never accept the military's conditions for her departure.

Clinton administration officials say that after months of delay, the State Department will release details this summer

on a review of American policy toward Burma that will call for a continued ban on international development aid until the junta releases Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and takes steps toward democracy.

The officials say the United States has all but abandoned hopes of imposing additional sanctions on Burma through the United Nations.

Despite the junta's assurances to Mr. Richardson last winter that it would consider negotiations with her, diplomats say that military commanders in Burma have only recently begun to debate the issue seriously.

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Patricia Wells, the International Herald Tribune's award-winning restaurant critic, revisited each of the more than 300 restaurants, bistros, patisseries, salons de thé and cafés, for this third edition of her popular guide. In her search, she discovered 100 exciting new places that have made it into this entertaining and useful book.

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—Lois Dwan, *The Los Angeles Times*.

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—Frank Prial, *The New York Times*.



Photo: Peter Turnley/Photo.



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BOSNIA: Pressure on Serbs

Continued from Page 1

The United States would begin to harass their war effort, U.S. officials said. Among the measures would be stricter enforcement of prohibitions on the use of Serbian aircraft in Bosnia, an increase in areas protected by NATO air power and a widening of targets that NATO bombers could strike in case Serbian forces enter forbidden areas.

If the Serbian insurgents sign, they would be assured of the commitment of Washington and its allies to protect their ramp state by sending peacekeepers to implement the agreement.

Until this spring, the U.S. administration had avoided endorsing a settlement or invoking punishments to compel the warring sides to come to an accord. Speaking Thursday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Christopher defended the decision to try to impose a settlement. He argued that "the map's been constructed with the help of the parties." He added that the result means a "visible, reasonable entity" for the Muslim-led government.

But Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, criticized Mr. Christopher for putting a stamp of approval on partition. "It seems to me that it will neither bring peace in Bosnia nor be something you or this president or this nation will want to be remembered as having been any party to," he said.

IRAQ: Opposition Plot Bogs Down

Continued from Page 1

ing those of CNN and the BBC, is beamed south each evening to Iraqis living below the Kurdish-held security zone.

The television and radio stations, frequently attacked by the government-run press in Baghdad for spreading foreign propaganda, are often jammed. Still, the dissidents insist that their efforts are slowly eroding Mr. Saddam's authority.

"We do not put our faith in a magical coup," said Ahmed Chalabi, chief of the head of the Iraqi National Congress. "We are trying to mobilize support inside Iraq and spread the word to let people know we are here and offer an alternative."

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GERMANS: Modest EU Plans

Continued from Page 1

Wilfried Martens or industrialist Etienne Davignon, or look for someone Britain could live with easily, such as Peter Sutherland, the GATT director-general, or Amal Cavaco Silva, the conservative Portuguese prime minister.

Whoever it is, Bonn is anxious to have a candidate in time for a special summit meeting in Brussels July 15. That would allow the approval process to begin the following week when the new European Parliament convenes. Germany is determined to boost Parliament from the largely advisory body it is today to a full partner in EU decision making.

Mr. Kinkel said public support for European integration depended on increasing democratic control over Union policies. But that kind of fundamental reform will not occur

before a 1996 intergovernmental conference intended to revamp EU institutions to work for a Union of 20 or more members.

Similarly, most other German objectives are long-term. Although Bonn has long championed the cause of Eastern Europe and promised some new initiatives for a summit meeting in Essen in December, Mr. Kinkel warned last month that membership would have to wait until after the 2000 target date that has been set by Poland, Hungary and other Eastern European countries. Those countries' huge farm sectors and massive development needs would break the EU budget if they entered any time soon.

Germany also is demanding help from its EU partners on the immigration front. The country has taken in more than 400,000 refugees from the former Yugoslavia; more than double the rest of the Union combined, and wants a "burden-sharing" agreement in place to cope with any future waves of immigrants from the East, said Kurt Scheider, state secretary of the Interior Ministry. But he concedes that it will take "quite a number of years" to persuade allies to take migrants off Germany's hands or send cash to defray Bonn's costs.

Germany also faces strong resistance to its ambition of turning Europol into the equivalent of a European FBI. Indeed, EU officials say it will be hard enough to agree on a convention for member states to share information on international crime and drugs through the Amsterdam-based agency by an October deadline.

Mr. Kohl also has scheduled a first summit meeting between the Union and the Association of South East Asian Nations in Karlsruhe in September, as part of his effort to resist protectionist pressures and keep Europe open to its rapidly growing Asian competitors.

Graves Damaged in Austria

INNBRUCK, Austria — Vandals desecrated 40 graves before dawn Sunday at a Roman Catholic cemetery, the police said.

Socialists Say They Must Sell Offices in Paris

PARIS — France's battered Socialists are in such bad financial straits that they will have to sell their Paris headquarters and move somewhere cheaper.

Henri Emmanuelli, the Socialist leader since Michel Rocard was removed after a poor performance in European Parliament elections, said in a television interview Sunday that the offices would be sold to help revive party finances.

The Socialist Party plunged to 14.4 percent of the vote in the European

DOLLAR: Wait and See Until G-7

Continued from Page 1

International. For that to happen, inflationary expectations have to be dampened by evidence that the economy is slowing and that the Fed has finished raising rates.

"Once there is a turnaround on portfolio flows, the dollar will stabilize," he said. "Such an environment may be a couple of months away, and until then, the dollar will drift lower, to around 1.55 DM and 95 yen."

Richard C. Koo at Nomura Research in Tokyo, said that "the dollar's weakness has nothing to do with interest rate differentials."

"This is not about dollar weakness; what we're witnessing is strength of the yen and the mark."

Jim O'Neill at Swiss Bank Corp. in London, said the dollar was under pressure from disillusioned investors who had loaded up on the currency anticipating it would appreciate and who are now giving up such hope as they revalue prospects for the Deutsche mark.

"The chances of success for a big package to support the dollar at this point are not great,"

he said. "The market is not that bearish on the dollar."

Until then, he said, official efforts to turn the dollar around will not have much success.

But John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers in New York said that if the Fed failed to act quickly, pressures on the currency and U.S. financial markets would intensify. "The combination of a weakening dollar, higher U.S. bond yields and a declining stock market," he said, "implies that international investors consider U.S. fiscal and monetary policy too loose and the U.S. current-account deficit too large."

Mr. Lipsky expects the Fed to have raised the overnight cost of money, currently at 4.25 percent, to 5 percent by the end of summer, but added that "no substantial policy shifts should be expected from either the Bundesbank or the Bank of Japan."

Analysts at J. P. Morgan expect at least a quarter-point rise in U.S. rates in the next two weeks. They warn that "policy-makers need to recognize that coordinated aggressive actions are warranted," but they fear that actions from Germany and Japan may be slow in coming.

Sihanouk Orders Son Freed After Failed Coup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHNOM PENH — After an abortive coup here, King Norodom Sihanouk sent orders from Beijing that one of his sons, involved in a weekend attempt to seize power, be released from arrest, a senior government spokesman said Sunday.

The son, Prince Norodom Chakrapong, who served as deputy prime minister under a previous, Communist-dominated government, left Cambodia on a commercial flight to Kuala Lumpur on Sunday morning, hours after about 200 to 300 soldiers loyal to him were turned back in a march on the capital. His brother, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, is currently prime minister.

An alleged co-conspirator, General Sin Song, a former interior minister, was put under house arrest after the coup attempt. The prince was released, a government spokesman said, on "instructions from the king's cabinet in Beijing."

King Sihanouk is undergoing cancer treatment in the Chinese capital.

The soldiers involved in the coup attempt on Saturday night were stopped by government tanks about 25 kilometers (15 miles) from the capital and sent back to their units without punishment, the spokesman added.

But a number of secondary leaders of the uprising are under arrest with General Song, the official said.

Both men had served in the former Communist government put in place by the Vietnamese. Last year, they led an abortive secessionist movement in the eastern provinces after royalists won a UN-organized election.

A Ministry of Information spokesman said that 28 weapons and 21 walkie-talkies had been seized in houses belonging to General Song and Prince Chakrapong and that the plotters aimed to create "public disorder" and "destroy national institutions."

"The armed group used 12 armored personnel carriers and five military trucks," the spokesman said. All gave up their arms and returned to barracks, and none was arrested, he said.

A government minister said at a briefing for diplomats that General Song had explained he was unhappy over the government's willingness to move against the Khmer Rouge Communist guerrillas.

(AFP, Reuters)

Korea Summit: Road Trip for 180 and TV Coverage

By William Branigan

SEATTLE — The final details have been set for the first meeting of North and South Korean leaders.

After two days of talks in the truce village of Panmunjom on the border between North and South, the two sides agreed Saturday that President Kim Young Sam and a 180-member entourage would travel by road on July 25 from Seoul to Pyongyang. There, Mr. Kim would hold two rounds of talks with Kim Il Sung, 82, the self-styled "great leader" of the Communist North, during a three-day visit.

But there was no mention of a proposed return visit by Kim Il Sung to Seoul or of any plans

for talks with the aged dictator's son and designated successor, Kim Jong Il, 54. He is in charge of internal security, the armed forces and, according to North Korea experts and defectors, most day-to-day administration.

The summit meeting, the first since the Korean Peninsula was divided 49 years ago at the end of World War II, is seen as a potential key to resolving a dispute over Pyongyang's suspected nuclear program and easing tensions between the booming capitalist south and the closed, Stalinist north.

In the absence of a peace treaty since a 1953 truce was signed after three years of fighting, the two Koreas are still bitter enemies. Their border, the

most heavily militarized in the world, on either side of a 4-kilometer-wide Demilitarized Zone, represents the last bastion of the Cold War.

In an indication of continuing hostilities, the South Korean intelligence agency announced the arrest of 23 alleged North Korean agents who it said were involved in efforts to infiltrate labor unions and foment strikes. The National Security Planning Agency said the 23 had been working through South Korea as part of an organized ring since January 1993 and had been receiving orders from and reporting back to North Korea.

The agency said the ring, under surveillance since early this year, had penetrated and influenced unions, including one representing workers of the giant Hyundai conglomerate. It questioned the sincerity of North Korea's recent "friendly gestures" in agreeing to a summit meeting while continuing to direct "spies" in what it described as efforts to overthrow the Seoul government.

For the summit meeting, the two sides agreed that Kim Young Sam and his 100-member delegation, plus 80 reporters, would drive to Panmunjom, where they would transfer to the rest of the road trip to Pyongyang.

They also agreed that South Korea advance teams would visit Pyongyang twice before the summit meeting to work out security, protocol, communications and other arrangements. They pledged not to play their respective national anthems or raise their flags at the summit meeting, since neither recognizes the other as a legitimate sovereign state.

After some haggling, North Korea agreed to allow live television coverage by the South Korean media but insisted they use North Korean transmission facilities rather than bring their own broadcast vans.

"Both sides will endeavor to ensure accurate and fair reporting," the accord said.

■ Carter Briefs Japanese
Former President Jimmy

Carter told Japanese officials Sunday that he was optimistic about a new round of high-level talks between the United States and North Korea, Agence France-Presse reported from Tokyo.

Mr. Carter was quoted as telling Foreign Minister Yohsei Kono that he believed the high-level talks in Geneva, scheduled for Friday, would be held in a "good atmosphere."

The Geneva meeting between the United States and North Korea was set following Mr. Carter's meetings in Pyongyang in mid-June with Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Carter, who arrived in Tokyo on Saturday for an eight-day visit to Japan, briefed Mr. Kono on his meetings with the North Korean leader, officials said without elaborating.

India's 'Supercop' Blamed for Beatings

Agence France-Presse

NEW DELHI — India's best-known police officer is under fire over the beating of two journalists at a press conference he had called after his election as head of the country's field hockey federation.

The Delhi Union of Journalists demanded the suspension of K. P. S. Gill, the police chief of the northern state of Punjab, for failing to stop the attack on two sports reporters. The reporters, Rahul Banerjee and Abhijit Das of The Statesman newspaper, were repeatedly punched, thrown on the floor and kicked by Mr. Gill's supporters after they asked questions on hockey that reportedly embarrassed the officer.

Mr. Gill's commandos later dragged the reporters out of the hotel where they had been attacked, forced them into an unmarked jeep and drove them away with guns pointed at their heads. Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Das said they were threatened with death before being dropped off at a police station.

The Delhi Union of Journalists called the attack "a flagrant violation of human rights" for which Mr. Gill was largely responsible.

BOOKS

A WOMAN'S LIFE: The Story of an Ordinary American And Her Extraordinary Generation

By Susan Cheever. 254 pages. \$20. Morrow.

Reviewed by Marie Arana-Ward

THE happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history, George Eliot once wrote. For American women who came of age in the '60s, her words are gritty comfort. History is what we have in spades: a nuclear-cloaked childhood, a martyred president, a soul-killing war, a collision with racism, a carnival of drugs, a veritable sexual revolution, a veiled passage into the citadel. If we are not a happy lot, perhaps it is because we have seen much of history but understood little.

In this slender book, Susan Cheever turns her storytelling skills to helping us understand the life of the "average" American woman. Her goal was to find a 47-year-old born in 1947 — the year with the highest birth rate in history, the apex of the baby boomer demographic bulge — a woman on her second marriage with two children and a full-time job. Canvassing the United States with the help of two statisticians, Cheever searched for a life begun in a time when fewer than 10 percent of mothers had full-time work. Her ideal woman would have been altered somehow by the turbulent '60s and '70s, and would now be struggling to balance the traditional responsibilities of wife and mother with the additional exigencies of a meaningful career.

Cheever's quest led her to Linda Green. Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1948 and raised in Passaic, New Jersey, Linda represents the suburban American norm. Her mother was a grasping woman who loved her father was "a little guy" in an age of little guys, a hat salesman whose aspirations did not extend beyond the perimeters of work and family.

Although the Greens were a family of modest means, Linda grew up pampered. By 5 she was the befrilled princess of a kid-happy '50s neighborhood; by 15 she was a pert cheerleader in a decade that was beginning to fall apart.

Linda entered womanhood with all the handicaps of her female forebears. Framed by a

culture of intense parenting and upwardly mobile postwar communities, this coddled cohort came of age just as the war in Vietnam spiraled, assassinations became annual events, students became targets for national guardsmen, and the whole concept of righteous authority was buried in the wake of Watergate.

But people had lives to get on with. Ever the good girl, Linda Green married the first boy she had sex with. Like her he was Jewish; unlike her, he was rebellious, intellectual and out to change the world.

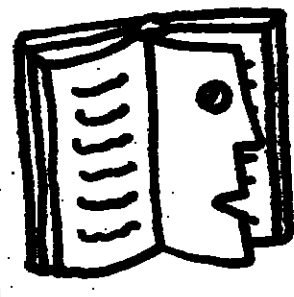
With a keen sense of narrative honed in five novels, Cheever describes how Linda and David Steinberg slid into hippiedom — wandering aimlessly through Europe, using her inheritance to build a commune. All the while, Linda supported them both, teaching Latin, Spanish and French wherever her gypsy marriage took her. Eventually, when the tenuous relationship with David collapsed, Linda moved on to a romance with a 17-year-old, eight years her junior. An Irish Catholic, Clint Donahue couldn't have been more different from David. He gave Linda the tenderness she needed. But once they were married, he turned more and more conservative. He ridiculed her liberalism and insisted on an old-fashioned household. A committed and gifted teacher of languages now, Linda finds herself living under a different kind of domestic tyranny. Today she is the suburban mother of two, with full responsibility for keeping house and raising the children. She is still the good, brave girl in the shadow of a dominant man.

Of course, the shadow that lurks beyond the telling of this story is that of the dominant man in Susan Cheever's own life. Daughter of writer John Cheever, she first laid out the particulars of her family's life in a profoundly candid and moving portrait of her father, "Home Before Dark" (1984); then, some years later, in a poignant memoir of her mother's life, "Trespass." Although "A Woman's Life," by virtue of its ordinary protagonist can lapse into cliché and by virtue of its transparency can lapse into a missionary feminism, it is ultimately valuable for its essential truth about human relationships and for its rare grasp of the texture of the American woman's lot.

Marie Arana-Ward is on the staff of The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Terence Stamp, the actor, is reading "Transmission of the Flame: A Collection of Talks with Jean Klein on Non-Duality," edited by Emma Edwards. "It's a compilation of in-depth question and answer sessions. I'm getting a lot of insight into my own nature. I don't have a lot of time to read so when I do, I look for authors who have something to say."



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the Reisinger Knockout Teams Championship, Mel Colchamiro, Keith Garber, Ira Herman and R. Jay Becker trailed by an overwhelming 49 imps at the midpoint of a match against a group led by Robin Kay of Manhattan. In the remaining 24 deals they recovered exactly 49 and won a six-board playoff to advance.

A team led by Michael Kopera survived a close match in the previous round against a group led by Steve Nelissen, with some help from the diamond deal. Michael Radin gramed deal. Michael Radin was South, playing with Kopera, landed in four spades after using a "negative free bid"; two spades was not forcing.

West made the normal lead of a diamond, and the contract was won unbeatably. East won and shifted to a trump, but too late. South's ten was covered by the ten, king and ace, and a low club was led. If East had put up the ace and played a trump, the South would have won, ruffed a diamond and played club winners to make the contract exactly. East chose to play low on the club lead, and South was able to

win, ruff a diamond and ruff out the club ace to make an overtrick.

This gained 10 imps, for in the replay North-South rested in three spades. But if West had been inspired to lead his trump king, he would have beaten the contract and won the match for his team. The best South can do is to score one diamond ruff, but the dummy becomes useless and the contract fails by two tricks.

NORTH (D)
♠ A 8 4
♥ Q 10 8 5 3
♦ 8
♣ K Q J 7

WEST
♠ K
♥ Q 9 6 4 2
♦ Q 10 4
♣ 9 8 6 4 3

EAST
♠ 9 8 2
♥ K J
♦ A K 8 7 3
♣ A 5 2

SOUTH
♠ Q J 10 7 5 3
♥ A 7
♦ Q J 9 5 2
♣ 10

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
North: 1♣, 2♦, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

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Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 1

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GLOBAL MARKET									
Symbol	Price	% Chg	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj. Close	Div. Yield
APPL	156.25	+1.25	1,234,567	155.00	157.50	154.00	156.25	156.25	0.8%
MSFT	275.00	+0.75	987,654	274.25	276.00	273.50	275.00	275.00	0.7%
GOOGL	2,800.00	+10.00	543,210	2,790.00	2,810.00	2,780.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	0.6%
AMZN	3,400.00	+15.00	432,109	3,385.00	3,415.00	3,370.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	0.5%
FB	290.00	+2.00	321,098	288.00	292.00	287.00	290.00	290.00	0.4%
BRK.A	340.00	+1.50	210,987	338.50	341.50	337.00	340.00	340.00	0.3%
WMT	160.00	+0.50	109,876	159.50	160.50	159.00	160.00	160.00	0.2%
DIS	110.00	+0.25	98,765	109.75	110.25	109.50	110.00	110.00	0.1%
BA	210.00	+1.00	87,654	209.00	211.00	208.00	210.00	210.00	0.0%
IBM	180.00	+0.75	76,543	179.25	180.75	178.50	180.00	180.00	0.0%
ORCL	120.00	+0.50	65,432	119.50	120.50	119.00	120.00	120.00	0.0%
CRM	230.00	+1.25	54,321	228.75	231.25	228.00	230.00	230.00	0.0%
ADBE	450.00	+2.00	43,210	448.00	452.00	447.00	450.00	450.00	0.0%
QCOM	140.00	+0.75	32,109	139.25	140.75	138.50	140.00	140.00	0.0%
TXN	170.00	+0.50	21,098	169.50	170.50	169.00	170.00	170.00	0.0%
INTC	35.00	+0.10	10,987	34.90	35.10	34.80	35.00	35.00	0.0%
AMD	70.00	+0.50	9,876	69.50	70.50	69.00	70.00	70.00	0.0%
AVGO	520.00	+1.00	8,765	519.00	521.00	518.00	520.00	520.00	0.0%
MRNA	480.00	+2.00	7,654	478.00	482.00	477.00	480.00	480.00	0.0%
REG	100.00	+0.25	6,543	99.75	100.25	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.0%
PLD	120.00	+0.50	5,432	119.50	120.50	119.00	120.00	120.00	0.0%
SPG	150.00	+0.75	4,321	149.25	150.75	148.50	150.00	150.00	0.0%
DOV	180.00	+0.50	3,210	179.50	180.50	179.00	180.00	180.00	0.0%
MDLZ	200.00	+0.75	2,109	199.25	200.75	198.50	200.00	200.00	0.0%
UNH	250.00	+1.00	1,098	249.00	251.00	248.00	250.00	250.00	0.0%
CVX	140.00	+0.50	987	139.50	140.50	139.00	140.00	140.00	0.0%
XOM	100.00	+0.25	876	99.75	100.25	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.0%
SLB	80.00	+0.25	765	79.75	80.25	79.50	80.00	80.00	0.0%
HAL	60.00	+0.25	654	59.75	60.25	59.50	60.00	60.00	0.0%
FTX	40.00	+0.25	543	39.75	40.25	39.50	40.00	40.00	0.0%
APC	30.00	+0.25	432	29.75	30.25	29.50	30.00	30.00	0.0%
AMT	20.00	+0.25	321	19.75	20.25	19.50	20.00	20.00	0.0%
COG	10.00	+0.25	210	9.75	10.25	9.50	10.00	10.00	0.0%
WDC	5.00	+0.10	109	4.90	5.10	4.80	5.00	5.00	0.0%
SWK	4.00	+0.10	98	3.90	4.10	3.80	4.00	4.00	0.0%
GRU	3.00	+0.10	87	2.90	3.10	2.80	3.00	3.00	0.0%
MTB	2.00	+0.10	76	1.90	2.10	1.80	2.00	2.00	0.0%
TDY	1.00	+0.10	65	0.90	1.10	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.0%
WAT	0.50	+0.05	54	0.45	0.55	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.0%

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales		High	Low
			1974	1973		
BAJ			445	445	11 1/2	11 1/2
BAL			260	260	26 1/2	26 1/2
BAN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BAT			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BAY			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BEL			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BEN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BET			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BID			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BIG			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BIL			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BIR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BIS			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BIV			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BIZ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOL			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOM			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BON			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOP			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOS			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOT			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOW			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOX			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOY			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BOZ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRD			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRF			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRG			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRH			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRJ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRK			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRM			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRP			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRQ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRW			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRX			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BRZ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSA			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSB			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSG			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSH			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSI			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSJ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSK			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSL			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSM			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSO			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSW			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSX			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BSZ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTA			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTB			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTC			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTD			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTE			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTF			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTH			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTI			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTJ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTM			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTO			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTP			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTS			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BTT			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BUD			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BUE			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BUR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BUS			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVA			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVB			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVC			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVD			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVE			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVF			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVG			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVH			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVI			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVJ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVK			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVL			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVM			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVO			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVP			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVS			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVT			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVW			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVX			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVY			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BVZ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWA			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWB			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWC			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWD			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWE			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWF			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWG			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWH			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWI			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWJ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWK			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWL			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWM			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWO			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWP			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWS			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWT			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWW			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWX			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWY			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BWZ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXA			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXB			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXC			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXD			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXE			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXF			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXG			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXH			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXI			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXJ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXK			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXL			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXM			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXO			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXP			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXS			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXT			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXW			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXX			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXY			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BXZ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYA			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYB			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYC			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYD			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYE			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYF			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYG			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYH			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYI			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYJ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYK			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYL			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYM			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYO			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYP			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYS			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYT			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYW			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYX			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BYZ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZA			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZB			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZC			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZD			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZE			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZF			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZG			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZH			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZI			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZJ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZK			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZL			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZM			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZN			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZO			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZP			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZR			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZS			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZT			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZW			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZX			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZY			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2
BZZ			210	210	21 1/2	21 1/2

Case	Case	Stocks	Div	Yld	Rate	Index
1114	1114	Buffet/M	-	-	787	25
1115	1115	Buffet/M	-	-	295	31
1116	1116	C	-	-	-	-
1117	1117	General	1.30	42	219	19
1118	1118	General	1.28	35	243	19
1119	1119	General	1.28	35	243	19
1120	1120	General	1.28	35	243	19
1121	1121	General	1.28	35	243	19
1122	1122	General	1.28	35	243	19
1123	1123	General	1.28	35	243	19
1124	1124	General	1.28	35	243	19
1125	1125	General	1.28	35	243	19
1126	1126	General	1.28	35	243	19
1127	1127	General	1.28	35	243	19
1128	1128	General	1.28	35	243	19
1129	1129	General	1.28	35	243	19
1130	1130	General	1.28	35	243	19
1131	1131	General	1.28	35	243	19
1132	1132	General	1.28	35	243	19
1133	1133	General	1.28	35	243	19
1134	1134	General	1.28	35	243	19
1135	1135	General	1.28	35	243	19
1136	1136	General	1.28	35	243	19
1137	1137	General	1.28	35	243	19
1138	1138	General	1.28	35	243	19
1139	1139	General	1.28	35	243	19
1140	1140	General	1.28	35	243	19
1141	1141	General	1.28	35	243	19
1142	1142	General	1.28	35	243	19
1143	1143	General	1.28	35	243	19
1144	1144	General	1.28	35	243	19
1145	1145	General	1.28	35	243	19
1146	1146	General	1.28	35	243	19
1147	1147	General	1.28	35	243	19
1148	1148	General	1.28	35	243	19
1149	1149	General	1.28	35	243	19
1150	1150	General	1.28	35	243	19
1151	1151	General	1.28	35	243	19
1152	1152	General	1.28	35	243	19
1153	1153	General	1.28	35	243	19
1154	1154	General	1.28	35	243	19
1155	1155	General	1.28	35	243	19
1156	1156	General	1.28	35	243	19
1157	1157	General	1.28	35	243	19
1158	1158	General	1.28	35	243	19
1159	1159	General	1.28	35	243	19
1160	1160	General	1.28	35	243	19
1161	1161	General	1.28	35	243	19
1162	1162	General	1.28	35	243	19
1163	1163	General	1.28	35	243	19
1164	1164	General	1.28	35	243	19
1165	1165	General	1.28	35	243	19
1166	1166	General	1.28	35	243	19
1167	1167	General	1.28	35	243	19
1168	1168	General	1.28	35	243	19
1169	1169	General	1.28	35	243	19
1170	1170	General	1.28	35	243	19
1171	1171	General	1.28	35	243	19
1172	1172	General	1.28	35	243	19

[illegible][illegible]

Score	2nd High	Low	Opp	Opp	Blocks
177	177	177	177	177	177
176	176	176	176	176	176
175	175	175	175	175	175
174	174	174	174	174	174
173	173	173	173	173	173
172	172	172	172	172	172
171	171	171	171	171	171
170	170	170	170	170	170
169	169	169	169	169	169
168	168	168	168	168	168
167	167	167	167	167	167
166	166	166	166	166	166
165	165	165	165	165	165
164	164	164	164	164	164
163	163	163	163	163	163
162	162	162	162	162	162
161	161	161	161	161	161
160	160	160	160	160	160
159	159	159	159	159	159
158	158	158	158	158	158
157	157	157	157	157	157
156	156	156	156	156	156
155	155	155	155	155	155
154	154	154	154	154	154
153	153	153	153	153	153
152	152	152	152	152	152
151	151	151	151	151	151
150	150	150	150	150	150
149	149	149	149	149	149
148	148	148	148	148	148
147	147	147	147	147	147
146	146	146	146	146	146
145	145	145	145	145	145
144	144	144	144	144	144
143	143	143	143	143	143
142	142	142	142	142	142
141	141	141	141	141	141
140	140	140	140	140	140
139	139	139	139	139	139
138	138	138	138	138	138
137	137	137	137	137	137
136	136	136	136	136	136
135	135	135	135	135	135
134	134	134	134	134	134
133	133	133	133	133	133
132	132	132	132	132	132
131	131	131	131	131	131
130	130	130	130	130	130
129	129	129	129	129	129
128	128	128	128	128	128
127	127	127	127	127	127
126	126	126	126	126	126
125	125	125	125	125	125
124	124	124	124	124	124
123	123	123	123	123	123
122	122	122	122	122	122
121	121	121	121	121	121
120	120	120	120	120	120
119	119	119	119	119	119
118	118	118	118	118	118
117	117	117	117	117	117
116	116	116	116	116	116
115	115	115	115	115	115
114	114	114	114	114	114
113	113	113	113	113	113
112	112	112	112	112	112
111	111	111	111	111	111
110	110	110	110	110	110
109	109	109	109	109	109
108	108	108	108	108	108
107	107	107	107	107	107
106	106	106	106	106	106
105	105	105	105	105	105
104	104	104	104	104	104
103	103	103	103	103	103
102	102	102	102	102	102

[illegible]

Day	Wind	Sea	High	Low	Clear	Clouds
1	150	150	150	150	150	150
2	150	150	150	150	150	150
3	150	150	150	150	150	150
4	150	150	150	150	150	150
5	150	150	150	150	150	150
6	150	150	150	150	150	150
7	150	150	150	150	150	150
8	150	150	150	150	150	150
9	150	150	150	150	150	150
10	150	150	150	150	150	150
11	150	150	150	150	150	150
12	150	150	150	150	150	150
13	150	150	150	150	150	150
14	150	150	150	150	150	150
15	150	150	150	150	150	150
16	150	150	150	150	150	150
17	150	150	150	150	150	150
18	150	150	150	150	150	150
19	150	150	150	150	150	150
20	150	150	150	150	150	150
21	150	150	150	150	150	150
22	150	150	150	150	150	150
23	150	150	150	150	150	150
24	150	150	150	150	150	150
25	150	150	150	150	150	150
26	150	150	150	150	150	150
27	150	150	150	150	150	150
28	150	150	150	150	150	150
29	150	150	150	150	150	150
30	150	150	150	150	150	150
31	150	150	150	150	150	150

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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, July 4, 1994

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Italy Designs a Bond Issue To Fit the Market's Needs

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Third-quarter activity in the international capital market will start with a bang when Italy launches a novel \$4 billion worth of floating-rate global bonds denominated in U.S. dollars, Deutsche marks and yen. The launch date is set to follow next weekend's Group of Seven summit in Naples, Italy, in the hope that financial markets by then will have stabilized.

The novelty of the Italian offering, which Merrill Lynch is organizing, is that the coupon will be identical on all three parts. The interest rate is expected to be set at the London interbank offered rate. But the offering prices probably will not be identical. An extensive premarketing effort is under way to determine what all-in return investors in each market will require for the paper to clear.

Nevertheless, the commonality of issuer, coupon and maturity is expected to appeal to professional investors who want a homogeneous product to facilitate trading in and out of currencies. The yen portion will be breaking new ground because floating-rate notes in that sector have been either private placements or structured deals not designed to be actively traded.

Although the exact amount to be raised in each currency has not been set, market talk is for Italy to issue \$1.5 billion, 2 billion DM and 100 billion yen.

Strong demand for floating-rate paper was demonstrated last week when Portugal launched a global issue of five-year notes and increased the amount from an expected 2 billion DM to 2.5 billion DM. The coupon is set at 6.25 basis points over LIBOR but because the paper was priced at a modest discount, investors were effectively paid a spread of 10 basis points over the benchmark.

Given the current uncertainty in all market sectors about future interest rate developments, floating-rate debt is the only way issuers can raise large amounts of cash. Bankers report there is a substantial backlog of sovereign borrowers waiting to enter the market after being held back by inability to sell fixed-coupon instruments.

J.P. Morgan's Government Bond Index shows that the world's major bond markets measured in local currencies fell a further 1.81 percent in the second quarter, following the 2.86 percent decline of the first quarter. The biggest six-month losses were scored in Britain, down almost 11 percent, Canada and Denmark. The smallest losses were in Germany, down 3.02 percent, and the United States, at 3.66 percent.

Small gains during June in Britain, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands suggest that "European bond market performance may be bottoming out after several months of sharp declines," Morgan analysts said.

Professional investors want a homogeneous product.

Nestlé Set For Move Into Iran

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — Nestlé SA, defying Iran's turbulent past and uncertain future, has announced plans to build a \$30 million powdered-milk and baby-food factory near Tehran. While a handful of companies, including Coca-Cola Co. and Pepsico Inc., have made a tentative return to Iran, the decision by Nestlé, among the world's largest food companies, could pave the way for foreign investment on a much larger scale, analysts said.

"The Nestlé investment will probably be the biggest in Iran," said Vahé Petrossian, a specialist on Iran at the Middle East Economic Digest magazine. "It's easier being Swiss, because it gives a clearly more neutral image than that of American companies."

Coca-Cola and Pepsico were chased out of Iran in the violent days of the 1979 Islamic Revolution. Both companies said they have restricted their return to granting franchises to local bottlers — a much less risky step than the one made by Nestlé.

Pepsico is "making a limited introduction of our product to test the market," said Brad Shaw, a spokesman for Pepsico International. "It's oversteering things to characterize this as a full-blown return."

Besides having to put aside traumatic memories of 1979, when foreign property was expropriated, analysts say foreign companies are naturally reluctant to build amid a shaky legal and political climate in Iran.

Despite the obstacles, analysts said, companies like Nestlé find it hard to ignore Iran's huge, untapped market. The country is tailor-made for Nestlé's baby-food division: it has one of the world's highest birth rates, and one-third of its population was born after 1979.

Iran also offers an access route to Central Asia, and could develop into an important trade platform in the region, add some.

Beware: CBS-QVC Boffo on Wall St.

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Wall Street loves a proposed merger so much that it bids up both stocks, watch out — trouble is probably ahead. When investors get that enthusiastic, they usually overdo it.

The latest test for the theory comes in the planned union of CBS Inc., the proud proprietor of the highest-rated television network, with QVC Network Inc., cable television's second most successful peddler of cubic zirconia jewelry. On the news, which broke late last week, QVC stock leaped 17 percent and CBS added 19 percent.

The reasons for Wall Street's enthusiasm are clear. This deal could quickly cure a variety of problems:

- Get rid of idle cash. CBS had about \$1 billion of cash and securities, just sitting there, prompting fears it would do something foolish. Instead it will pay that, and a lot more, to shareholders, who will split \$2.8 billion, or \$175 a

share, while keeping a stake in the merged company.

- Find work for Barry Diller. Mr. Diller, the chief executive of QVC, is widely viewed as an entertainment industry genius, because of past glories at Paramount Pictures and as the first chief executive of the Fox television network. But he has not been able to prove that at QVC, whose business is hardly exciting and whose glamour is summed up in its corporate address: Goshen Corporate Park, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

- Get new management for CBS. Larry Tisch was known for financial brilliance, largely from his management of Loews Corp., before he took control of CBS. And CBS stock has performed well during his regime. But he often ignored Wall Street wisdom and acted like a businessman, which makes some television-industry people nervous.

- Get a cable deal for CBS. It is the last network to get a cable alliance, and it now is in league with such cable powerhouses as Time-Warner, Comcast and Tele-Communications Inc., which will

become major holders of CBS shares if the deal goes through.

As it happens, Tele-Communications was a participant in the last big deal that had Wall Street falling all over itself to applaud, when Bell Atlantic agreed last year to acquire it.

But that love affair soon faded, and by the time the deal fell apart both stocks had tumbled. TCI now trades for about one-third less than it did in the heady days after that deal was announced.

The CBS-QVC deal was disclosed only days after the announcement that Mr. Diller had been named to the Television Academy Hall of Fame.

At Fox, Mr. Diller proved that one could succeed in television by appealing to youthful fantasies of sex and violence. Fox saw no need for a network news division, but was a pioneer in bringing tabloid journalism to national television.

Clearly, Mr. Diller knows what appeals to Wall Street.

Fraud May Lead to Jail Terms In China

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China is drafting laws that allow five-year jail terms for securities fraud and better regulation of foreign investors' shares, according to local papers. The aim is to boost confidence in the country's slumping stock markets.

National regulations for B-shares — those available to foreign investors — should be issued before the end of the year, the official China Daily reported Sunday. The laws will improve the issuing and trading of those shares, the report said.

Some foreign investors say their confidence has been hit by poor disclosure by listed companies, especially in interim reports, and also by too many companies diversifying into fields unrelated to their main businesses.

Meanwhile, the official China Securities newspaper reported Saturday that a supplement to China's criminal law code had been submitted to the government listing tough jail terms for stock market crimes.

China's two infant stock markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen have slumped this year, as many Chinese have turned to low-return investments like treasury bonds and bank deposits, complaining that stock markets are too risky.

Tax Network Is Planned

China is planning to set up a private information network to crack down on tax dodgers who bilk the government by faking invoices, according to local newspapers, Agence France Presse reported from Beijing.

The network, known as the Golden Tax Project, would link all taxation offices around the country, unifying the collection and management system for value-added tax, the China Daily Business Weekly said.

Hong Kong Criticizes Takeover Conduct

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A government investigation into deals involving locally listed Tomson Pacific Ltd. and private companies controlled by its directors criticized several businessmen's conduct, including casino tycoon Stanley Ho, in breaches of the colony's corporate takeover code, the head of the investigation said.

The Hong Kong government report comes as Hong Kong tries to reverse a reputation for lax corporate governance and for corruption in its financial markets.

A 22-month inquiry into the sale of the World Trade Center Group, a Hong Kong public company once controlled by the bankrupt Australian entrepreneur Alan Bond, alleges that a conspiracy allowed Tomson Pacific to gain control of the investment group without launching a formal takeover bid.

The investigation found that many of the 16 companies that purchased 31.5 percent of World Trade Center Group from Bond Corp. International in 1990, were closely related to Tomson Pacific, which itself bought a 34.5 percent stake in the group for 1.04 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$135 million).

By acting in concert with the 16 companies, real estate and investment company Tomson Pacific gained control without crossing a 35 percent ownership threshold, a trigger that requires a similar offer to be made to all shareholders in the local takeover code.

"I have found that the requirement to place the World Trade Center Group placement shares with independent third parties, thereby avoiding the need to make a general offer, was flagrantly breached," said John Lees, who headed the investigation.

Mr. Lees said that three of the companies, which claimed to be independent of Tomson Pacific, were closely associated with Mr. Ho, who was at the time a Tomson director.

One of the companies was funded directly by Mr. Ho's Macao-based corporate flagship, Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macao.

The three companies were also allegedly compensated for losses they incurred in the takeover.

Mr. Ho, a high-profile investor with a monopoly on gambling in the neighboring Portuguese enclave of Macao, was also chairman of World Trade Center Group between 1990 and 1993, when the company made several acquisitions at above-

market prices and allegedly paid suspiciously high commissions on deals involving people who had helped Tomson Pacific avoid a formal takeover for World Trade Center.

The report did not charge Mr. Ho with any misconduct. Mr. Lees said that Mr. Ho may have delegated many of the details of the transactions and added that a person in Mr. Ho's position "would also be aware of the significant terms of these transactions, the general principles behind these and would have exercised considerable influence over the transactions."

Mr. Ho has denied the allegations, according to local newspaper reports.

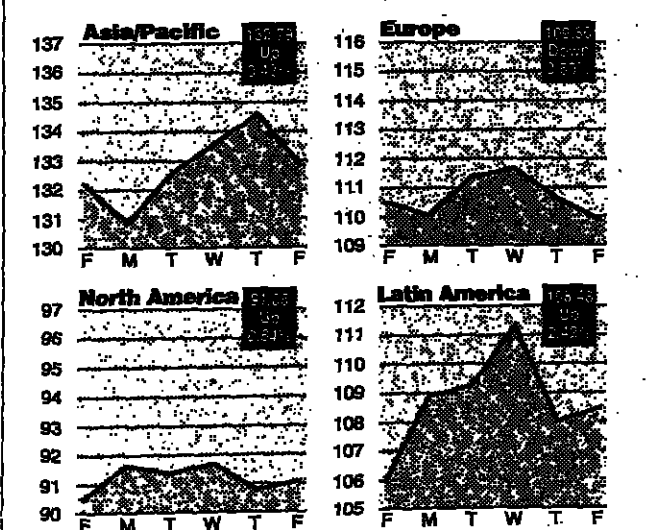
The government investigation also detailed the activities of Tomson Pacific's chairman, David Tong, a Taiwanese businessman; a director, Jackson Tang, who has apparently fled Hong Kong; and David Chiu, managing director of Far East Consortium International Ltd., which sold World Trade Center Group a half stake in a biscuit factory and a Chinese property for allegedly inflated prices.

The report, of which only an abridged version was published because of pending legal action, has been forwarded to Hong Kong's police, stock exchange, Securities and Futures Commission and the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune
World Stock Index, composed
of 280 internationally investable
stocks from 25 countries,
compiled by Bloomberg
Business News.

Week ending July 1,
daily closings.
Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	7/1/94 close	6/24/94 close	% change		7/1/94 close	6/24/94 close	% change
Energy	108.08	108.27	-1.28	Capital Goods	111.01	111.85	-0.75
Utilities	118.32	115.61	+2.34	Raw Materials	122.07	123.51	-1.17
Finance	116.86	116.31	+0.50	Consumer Goods	97.45	97.38	+0.07
Services	115.30	113.86	+1.26	Miscellaneous	121.81	121.46	+0.29

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 50 top listed firms by market capitalization; otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000	Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian	1.348	134.8	1348	Swiss franc	1.461	146.1	1461
British pound	1.601	160.1	1601	Thai baht	25.50	2550	25500
Canadian dollar	0.652	65.2	652	Turkish lira	16.37	1637	16370
Chinese yuan	8.275	827.5	8275	U.S. dollar	1.000	100.0	1000
French franc	6.559	655.9	6559	Vietnamese dong	2078	207800	2078000
German mark	1.366	136.6	1366				
Indian rupee	46.36	4636	46360				
Japanese yen	161.0	16100	161000				
Korean won	200.0	20000	200000				
Malaysian ringgit	2.36	236	2360				
Norwegian krone	4.76	476	4760				
Portuguese escudo	200.48	20048	200480				
Spanish peseta	166.64	16664	166640				
Swedish krona	8.46	846	8460				
Swiss franc	1.461	146.1	1461				
Taiwan dollar	35.96	3596	35960				
Thai baht	25.50	2550	25500				
Turkish lira	16.37	1637	16370				
U.S. dollar	1.000	100.0	1000				
Vietnamese dong	2078	207800	2078000				

Forward Rates
Currency Per \$ 30-day 60-day 90-day
Pound sterling 1.601 1.601 1.601
Deutsche mark 1.366 1.366 1.366
Swiss franc 1.461 1.461 1.461

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (Washington). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Roll Over, Stradivari: Now, a Carbon Violin

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

DOUAI, France — Here in the former coal-mining region of northern France, Pierre Laurence is at work on a carbon copy of the world's finest violins. If he succeeds, he may eventually be able to produce a carbon orchestra.

Since giving up his architectural business "out of boredom" in 1988, Mr. Laurence has worked on designing a violin that can replicate the sound of a Stradivari. But instead of employing woods such as spruce and maple, as did the renowned 17th century Italian luthier, Antonio Stradivari, Mr. Laurence is making his with carbon fibers, intricately arranged with the aid of a computer.

"I think we'll get there in a year or two," he said, acknowledging that his year-old company is venturing onto sacred ground in the music world. "We're progressing rapidly."

The key, he said, is understanding how the imperfections of natural wood give each instrument its unique sound, and then "designing in these imperfections, in a calculated way."

In the mean time, Composites et Instruments Pierre Laurence — or CIPL SA — is applying the technology achieved to date to roll out a line of mid-range violins, priced at around 8,000 francs (\$1,450), aimed at students.

"When you're trying to move mountains, you don't start at the summit," said Mr. Laurence, 41, who employs six people at a workshop cluttered with assorted instrument parts and strips of woven carbon fiber fabric cut to the familiar curved shapes of violin, cello and bass fronts and backs.

The violins are made by placing the fabric in a mold, where it is hardened with an epoxy resin coating. The fronts, backs and sides are then glued together, with the bridge, fingerboard and other components.

Mr. Laurence's black and charcoal instruments, which have an iridescent, almost holographic appearance, are highly resistant to bumps and knocks and, unlike wood, do not crack or warp because of climatic changes. The latter feature, he said, makes the instrument ideal for traveling musicians — they can store it in the freezing baggage compartment of an airliner — and for players in tropical climates.

To demonstrate, Mr. Laurence rapped his fist hard on an instrument on his desk, then held the violin over the flame of a cigarette lighter. Carbon fibers, he notes, are not affected until subjected to temperatures over 1,500 degrees centigrade.

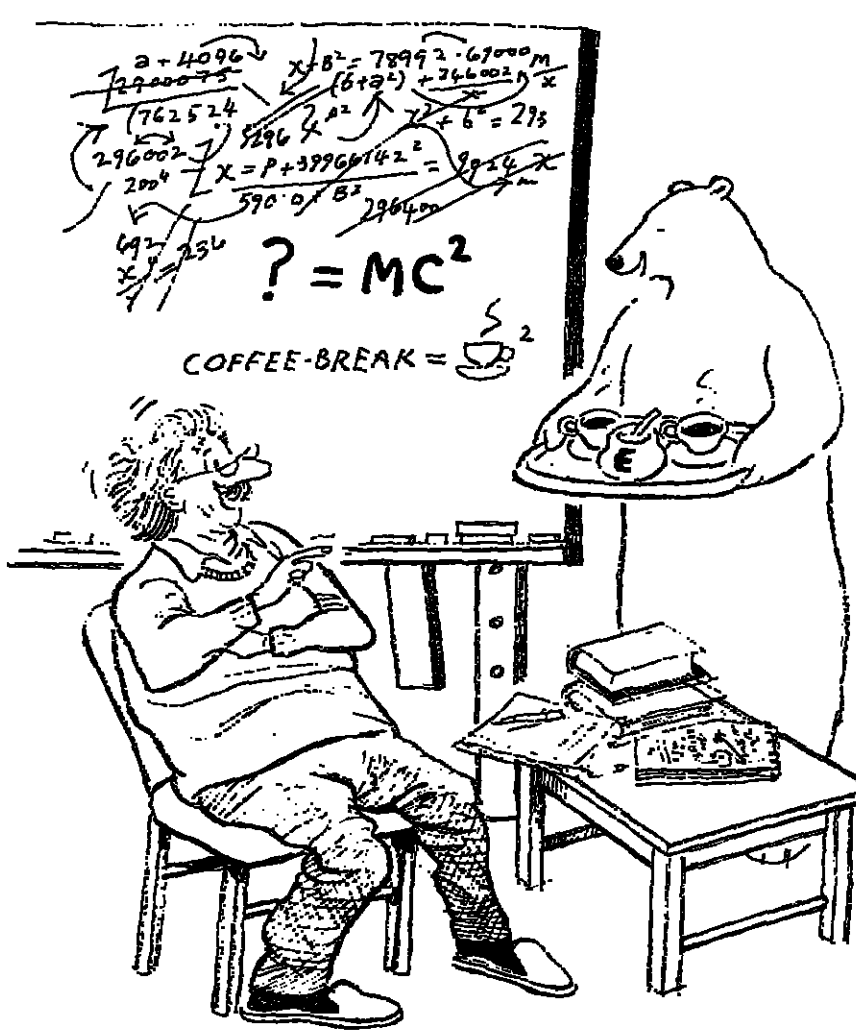
The French concert violinist, Patrice Fontanarosa, tested Mr. Laurence's product and gave it high marks as a learning tool. "It's a reliable instrument with which one, without shame, can learn how to play," Mr. Fontanarosa said, adding that its "purity of sound" would allow students to perfect their intonation.

CIPL's sales director, Jean Denis, hopes to sell 300 units this year and aims for 2,000 units in 1995. He is taking charge of distribution in France, where 20,000 violins — new and used — are bought each year, but he is looking for independent distributors for other countries.

Mr. Laurence, meanwhile, believes that carbon fibers, arranged in just the right way, can be applied to the construction of just about any instrument from pianos and harps to trombones and drums. He's already at work designing prototypes. "I'll save the carbon organ for my retirement," he said.

"He's crazy and brilliant, and without these kinds of people, this profession would never advance," said Paul Baronnat, managing director of Buffet-Crampon SA, a major French maker of woodwind instruments. Buffet-Crampon has bought into Mr. Laurence's concept, agreeing to produce, under license, a line of oboes and clarinets made from a composite of ebony sawdust, carbon fibers and resin.

"We're his company's life insurance," Mr. Baronnat said, adding that he expects to make all of his oboes and a portion



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صَدَقْنَا عَنْ الْأَهْلِ

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Devitt

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Comp.	Price	Yield	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Bank of Tokyo	\$110	2004	1/4	100.275	—	Interest will be 1/4 over 6-month Libor until 1997, when it will be 1/4 over 3-month Libor. Denominations \$500,000. (Bank of Tokyo Capital Markets)
Korea Long-Term Credit Bank	\$150	1999	0.30	100	—	Over 6-month Libor, Redeemable at par in 1997. Fees not disclosed. Denominations \$250,000. (KDB Asia)
DEFA	DM 1,000	2003	1/8	99.90	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor rate. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Bayerische Vereinsbank)
Portugal	DM 2,500	1999	1/16	99.834	—	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Deutsche Bank)
Graceland Mortgage Finance Nbr 3	\$300	2029	0.30	100	—	Interest will be 0.30 over 3-month Libor until 2001, thereafter 1/4 over 3-month Libor. Average life 3.80 years. Fees 0.20%. Denominations \$100,000. (Bancard de Zonta World)
Credit Local de France	¥10,000	2001	0.395	100.30	—	Interest will be 0.395 over 6-month Libor until Nov. 1999, thereafter 0.395 over 3-month Libor. Average life 3.80 years. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (Mitsubishi Finance)
Prime Target	¥20,500	1997	0.20	100	—	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (Mitsubishi Finance)
Fixed-Coupons						
General Electric Capital Corp.	\$150	1997	6 3/4	100.94	99.48	Redeemable at 100.94. Noncallable. Fees 1.6%. (Bancard de Zonta World)
Halliburton Building Society	\$150	1997	6 3/4	101.095	99.40	Redeemable at 101.095. Noncallable. Fees 1.6%. (Paribas Capital Markets)
National Power Corp.	\$100	2009	9 3/4	99.412	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 0.525%. Denominations \$100,000. (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Nestlé Holdings	\$200	1997	6 3/4	100.962	99.45	Redeemable at 100.962. Noncallable. Fees 1.6%. (CS First Boston)
President Enterprise Corp.	\$100	2001	zero	100	—	Redeemable at 100.30 in 1999. Convertible into shares of TFC. Interest will be 2.25% in first year, thereafter 3.00%. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (Mitsubishi Finance)
Comit Finance Jersey	£150,000	2004	10	99.4	—	Exchangeable in 1999 for an FRN paying 1/4 over 6-month Libor. Fungible with outstanding issues, raising total amount to 150 million yen. Fees not disclosed. (Bancard de Zonta World)
Nederlandsche Investerings voor Ontwikkelingslanden	DF 100	2003	7 1/4	101	99.75	Redeemable at 100. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issues, raising total amount to 350 million guilders. Fees 1%. (Robinson)
SBC Finance	ECU 150	1998	7 1/4	101.23	99.30	Redeemable at 101.23. Noncallable. Fees 1.6%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
European Investment Bank	CS 150	1998	9	101.275	100.80	Redeemable at 101.275. Noncallable. Fees 1.6%. (Deutsche Bank)
New South Wales Treasury Corp.	Aus\$ 100	1997	4 1/4	90.129	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 1.6%. (Mitsubishi Finance)
LB Rheinland-Pfalz	¥10,000	1997	3.20	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Solomon Brothers Int'l)
Ontario	¥10,000	1997	3.20	100	—	Interest will be 2.25% in first year, thereafter 3.00%. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (Mitsubishi Finance)
South Australia Government Financing Authority	¥22,500	1997	3.25	100.887	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
State Bank of New South Wales	¥10,000	1997	3	100.20	—	Interest will be 3% in first year, 3.40% in second year and 3.80% in third year. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	¥20,000	1999	4	100.17	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Fungible with outstanding issues, raising total amount to 70 billion yen. Denominations 100 million yen. (Mitsubishi Finance)
Xerox	¥20,000	1999	4.45	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Equity-Linked						
Ayala Land	\$100	2000	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 4 to 4 1/4%. Noncallable. Convertible at an expected 4 to 8% premium. Fees 2.5%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l)

Bonds Have A Case of G-7 Jitters

NEW YORK — Two meetings, one report and an ailing currency should keep U.S. Treasuries on the edge and under selling pressure next week, analysts said.

"The market is going to be very nervous, because of uncertainty about the U.S. Federal Reserve Open Market Committee meeting, uncertainty about the G-7, and uncertainty about the non-farm payrolls," said Donald McLeod, chief strategist at ScotiaMcLeod.

"Add to this the spectre of a weaker dollar."

The Federal Open Market Committee is set to meet Tuesday and Wednesday, amid expectations of another federal funds rate increase, while the Group of Seven industrial nations leaders will begin a meeting in Naples on Friday.

What the Fed will do is particularly sensitive because of its effect on U.S. capital markets. Another stock or bond sell-off would hurt the dollar, and further upset these markets.

The decision may also be seen as a test of the Federal Reserve's credibility ahead of the June U.S. employment report, due out Friday, analysts said.

"It's going to be a close call for the FOMC," said Mr. Maude, who did not anticipate an increase in the 4-1/4 percent federal funds rate.

Mr. Maude said the market would interpret a fifth tightening in as many months as signaling that "the Fed is seeing more inflation than we think."

Such a scenario would put to the test the Group of Seven leading industrial nations' resolve, or ability, to deal with a dollar crisis when they meet in Naples.

VIOLIN: A Novel Model

Continued from Page 9

of his claimants with Mr. Laurence's composite.

Before CIPF was launched last year with 1.2 million francs in government subsidies and additional backing from a dozen friends and family members, Mr. Laurence spent four years developing his product with the "invaluable" free aid of researchers at a local engineering university. He said he kept the engineers motivated by breaking his objective into projects that would challenge them.

No matter the advantages offered by carbon violins, however, finding buyers will be difficult, experts predict.

Tradition will be a barrier, said Brian Yule, editor of *Strad*, a British magazine about string instruments. "People think violins should be made of wood."

It fully subscribed, the 1-for-10 offer, which began June 20 and expires Tuesday, will raise about 3 billion DM.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, July 4-8

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

Asia-Pacific

July 4 Melbourne Australia & New Zealand Bank survey on help-wanted job advertisements for June. Forecast: growth at about 1.5 percent.

July 5 Jakarta Indonesia Finance to list and trade on the Jakarta Stock Exchange. Tokyo Bank of Japan to hold a quarterly meeting of branch managers. Bank of Japan Gov. Yashuhiro Yamauchi to give opening remarks at 10:30. Osaka branch managers to give a press conference at 11:30.

July 6 Canberra Australia Reserve Bank to give a joint press conference at 11:30.

Sydney Reserve Bank of Australia to hold monthly meeting. Forecast: No immediate lifting in bank's 4.75 percent benchmark short-term rate.

Singapore Yoo Hap Sang Ltd. extraordinary general meeting where shareholders vote on removing Alan Yoo as chairman of the company.

July 6 Canberra Australia Prime Minister Paul Keating to meet New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger. Topic: bilateral trade ties.

Tokyo Bank of Japan Gov. Yashuhiro Yamauchi to give a joint press conference. Earnings expected today. Bloomberg International.

July 7 Canberra Australia labor force data for June. Forecast: unemployment rate to rise to 5.9 percent, employment to show gain of 21,000 jobs.

July 8 Hong Kong Gerald Segal of the International Institute for Strategic Studies to give a lunch speech to Hong Kong's Foreign Correspondents' Club.

Europe

July 4 Brussels June unemployment figures. Frankfurt Bundesbank Chief Economist Oskar Lüssing addresses annual German stock exchange meeting.

Paris Bank of France securities repurchase tender. Outlook: \$2.2 billion tranches expected.

London Expected today Scottish & Newcastle Plc. Expected any time this week. Frankfurt May manufacturing orders. Forecast: Up 0.5%.

July 5 London May housing starts. Paris April industrial production. Forecast: Up 0.4 percent.

Paris April manufacturing production. Forecast: Up 0.4 percent.

Bonn European Commission President Jacques Delors meets German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel to discuss European Union priorities for next six months.

July 6 Frankfurt June unemployment rate. West SA. Forecast: Up 10,000 in month.

London May manufacturing output. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month, up 1.5 percent in year.

London May industrial production. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month.

July 7 Basel June unemployment rate. Copenhagen April-May industrial orders. Frankfurt German Bundesbank central bank meeting.

Paris French 10-year and 30-year OAT auction. Outlook: 20 billion francs expected.

Paris Regular monthly Treasury bond auction.

Paris Bank of France securities repurchase tender. Outlook: 80 billion francs expected.

July 8 Amsterdam June consumer price index. Forecast: Down 0.2 percent in month, up 0.3 percent in year.

London Group of Seven industrial nations leaders to meet, through Sunday.

The Americas

July 3 Calgary The International Road Federation will open a five-day conference.

Washington May housing construction. San Francisco Two-day conference on derivatives sponsored by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association.

July 4 Buenos Aires June consumer price index. Outlook: Up about 0.3 percent.

Shanghai June inflation rate. Stock markets to close early at 2:30 p.m.

Washington The American Petroleum Institute issues its weekly report on U.S. petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery utilization.

Arlington, Va. The American Gas Association releases its weekly U.S. natural gas inventory report.

Washington The Mortgage Bankers Association issues its weekly report on mortgage applications.

New York Money Magazine/ABC News releases their weekly consumer confidence index.

Washington June treasury securities stripping.

Washington June chain store sales. Washington The Department of Energy issues its weekly report on U.S. petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery utilization.

Washington The Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.

Washington The Treasury Department reports weekly money supply.

Osaka June's help-wanted index report.

Washington June employment report.

Washington June consumer credit.

Washington Student Loan Marketing Association announces auctions.

Osaka June's labor force survey.

Washington The Federal Reserve releases its weekly report of assets and liabilities of U.S. commercial banks.

July 5 Detroit June U.S. Vehicle

New Suit in BCCI Case

WASHINGTON — The lawyers and accountants who are trying to collect money for the depositors of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International, the failed international bank, have filed a \$55 million lawsuit against Clark M. Clifford, Robert A. Altman and 15 other Washington lawyers.

The civil lawsuit alleges that Mr. Clifford and Mr. Altman, as lawyers for the BCCI and for First American Bankshares Inc., had "an irreconcilable conflict of interest" because of their simultaneous representation of the two institutions.

BCCI was closed by regulators around the world in 1991, following revelations of widespread fraud, causing billions of dollars in losses to depositors abroad. The bank illegally owned four U.S. banks, including First American, which was run by former defense secretary Mr. Clifford and his protégé Mr. Altman for a decade before regulators ordered it sold.

The lawsuit, filed by BCCI liquidators in federal court in the District, seeks to recoup allegedly "illicit benefits" that went to Mr. Clifford and Mr. Altman, including \$6 million BCCI paid them in legal fees and \$9 million the two made from "lucrative insider stock transactions and other beneficial financial arrangements," according to court papers.

While acting as lawyers for the BCCI group, Mr. Clifford and Mr. Altman borrowed \$15 million from BCCI at favorable interest rates in 1986 to purchase stock in BCCI's parent company.

Neither Mr. Clifford nor Mr. Altman could be reached for comment late Friday.

The suit also names lawyers Paul C. Warnke, a former secretary of defense, and Baldwin Tuttle, a former lawyer at the Federal Reserve currently with Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

U.S. \$, New York 7.45 7.50 7.45 4.71

U.S. \$, London 7.18 7.20 7.18 4.68

U.S. \$, Paris 6.50 6.50 6.50 4.68

U.S. \$, Frankfurt 6.73 6.73 6.73 4.68

U.S. \$, Zurich 7.56 7.56 7.56 4.68

U.S. \$, Tokyo 9.67 9.67 9.67 4.71

U.S. \$, Hong Kong 7.67 7.67 7.67 4.68

U.S. \$, Seoul 9.26 9.26 9.26 4.68

U.S. \$, Taipei 6.17 6.17 6.17 4.68

U.S. \$, Manila 9.67 9.67 9.67 4.68

U.S. \$, Singapore 9.26 9.26 9.26 4.68

U.S. \$, Jakarta 6.17 6.17 6.17 4.68

U.S. \$, Kuala Lumpur 9.67 9.67 9.67 4.68

U.S. \$, Bangkok 9.26 9.26 9.26 4.68

U.S. \$, Colombo 6.17 6.17 6.17 4.68

U.S. \$, Ceylon 9.67 9.67 9.67 4.68

U.S. \$, Madras 9.26 9.26 9.26 4.68

U.S. \$, Calcutta 6.17 6.17 6.17 4.68

U.S. \$, Bombay 9.67 9.67 9.67 4.68

U.S. \$, Rangoon 9.26 9.26 9.26 4.68

U.S. \$, Yangon 6.17 6.17 6.17 4.68

U.S. \$, Hanoi 9.67 9.67 9.67 4.68

U.S. \$, Phnom Penh 9.26 9.26 9.26 4.68

U.S. \$, Vientiane 6.17 6.17 6.17 4.68

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U.S. \$, Hong Kong 6.17 6.17 6.17 4.68

U.S. \$, Seoul 9.67 9.67 9.67 4.68

Mannesmann Details Errors

Bloomberg Business News

MUNICH — The chief executive of Mannesmann AG, Werner Dieter, acknowledged in an interview published Sunday that he had made mistakes in orders, leading to the legal inquiry into his activities that began last week.

"Today we're cleverer, we could have organized some things better or differently," Mr. Dieter told the German news magazine Focus.

Düsseldorf public prosecutors began an investigation Friday into allegations that Mr. Dieter had misled investors in the Mannesmann subsidiary Renoth, a maker of drive systems, to Hydac, a company in

which Mr. Dieter's family owns a majority stake.

The inquiry is expected to damage Mr. Dieter's chances of becoming head of Mannesmann's supervisory board after an annual shareholder meeting on Friday. Mr. Dieter, 64, is due to retire as chief executive after nine years at the helm.

In a separate report, Der Spiegel said that Mannesmann's supervisory board would hold an extraordinary meeting on Wednesday to vote on whether to elect Mr. Dieter to serve on the board.

In the Focus interview, Mr. Dieter again denied that he had committed any crime.

He said that he had kept his

family's stake in Hydac secret to ensure it received orders from companies other than Mannesmann.

■ Daimler-Benz AG's global rights offering has been "extremely successful," Bloomberg Business News quoted Deutsche Bank AG, the leading underwriter of the sale, as saying on Sunday.

The offering of 4.66 million new shares at 640 Deutsche marks (\$401) each, was priced about 10 percent below analysts' expectations.

If fully subscribed, the 1-for-10 offer, which began June 20 and expires Tuesday, will raise about 3 billion DM.

Prudential To Close 30 U.S. Offices

Bloomberg Business News

NEWARK, New Jersey — Prudential Insurance Co. of America said it planned to close about 30 offices throughout the United States and eliminate about 800 jobs over the next 18 months.

The job cuts, most of which the insurer expects to come from attrition and early retirement, affect the company's Prudential Preferred unit. The 800 jobs slated for elimination comprise about 13 percent of the unit's work force of about 6,000.

It isn't clear how many of the job cuts, if any, would be made through layoffs, said Robert DeFilippo, company spokesman.

All of the cuts will come from office staff rather than from the ranks of agents who sell policies, Mr. DeFilippo said. The unit's work force is currently split evenly between administrative and sales staff, he said.

After the cuts, the Prudential Preferred unit will have 76 offices, down from 105 offices now. The unit sells annuities and life insurance policies to Prudential's wealthier customers.

Among the sites to be closed are four regional marketing offices in Houston and Minneapolis, as well as in New Jersey and California.

The regional offices will be consolidated over the next 13 or 14 months into the Prudential unit's Basking Ridge, New Jersey, headquarters, Mr. DeFilippo said.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

And long-term success doesn't guarantee future profits.

Officials at Kansas City Southern de-

Estimates being tossed around of the railroad's value — \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion — were simply too high, say many. Indeed, \$2

World

World

MONDAY SPORTS

Langer Wins Irish Open With Daly, On Mark-Tying 65, and Allenby 2d

Agence France Press
MOUNT JULIET, Ireland — Bernhard Langer ended another Australian Robert Allenby's dream of winning the Irish Open when he sank a 25-foot birdie putt at the 16th hole Sunday.

Allenby, the overnight leader by three strokes, John Daly of the United States and Langer were tied when the 36-year-old German, having bogeyed the 15th, produced his moment of magic.

He had birdied four of the first five holes and then the ninth to card 31 on the front nine. His final round 67, for 13-

under-par 275, gave him his third Irish title and at least one victory on the European tour in each of the last 16 years, a record he described as very special to him.

"Not many do that," he said. Allenby and Daly, who shot a course-record-tying 65 on the final round, finished a stroke back. Daly, who had started the day seven off the lead, carded 38 at the first six holes, going birdie, par, birdie, eagle, par. He then birdied the 16th and 17th to go 12 under to share the lead. But he was already in the clubhouse by the time Langer parred the last two holes.

Allenby, who could only par the last seven holes, had his 20-foot putt for a tie on the last hole come up short.

Masters champion José María Olazábal and New Zealand's Greg Turner shared fourth place, while Nick Faldo, chasing a fourth successive title in the event, managed only 73 and dropped into a tie for eighth.

Greg Kraft, who ranks 169th on the U.S. money list, shot 4-under-par 68 to take one stroke lead over Jeff Sluman and defending champion Nick Price into Sunday's last round of the Motorola Western Open near Chicago. (AP)

LPGA Golfer Shot at Store

The Associated Press

NILES, Ohio — Kim Williams, a golfer on the LPGA Tour, was shot in the neck Saturday night as she approached a store and apparently was the victim of a drive-by shooting.

Williams, 31, of Boca Raton, Florida, was competing in the LPGA Youngstown-Warren Cup at the nearby Avalon Lakes Golf Course.

Police said early Sunday they had no suspects in the shooting.

Police said Williams was shot about 9 P.M. while walking in the parking lot of the Phar-Mor discount store. She was taken from Warren General Hospital by helicopter to MetroHealth Medical Center in Cleveland.

Williams, who was listed in fair condition, was scheduled for tests before any decision was made on surgery. Jim Polznar, a social worker at the Cleveland hospital, said Williams was "conscious and talking" when she arrived. He said the bullet entered the left side of her neck and lodged in the upper right shoulder below the collar bone.

Williams, in a statement delivered through Polznar, said she went to the store to buy some baby oil, which she uses as a rust preventative on her putter.

U.S. Dominates Henley Eights

The Associated Press

HENLEY, England — The United States dominated the eights events Sunday on the final day at the Henley Royal Regatta, winning four gold medals, including the Grand Cup, the most prestigious event of the 155-year-old regatta.

Only one trophy for eights eluded the American contingent, a success rate never before achieved. Only in 1980, when Americans won six Henley events, have they left the historic regatta with a bigger haul of winners medals.

Victory in the Grand was achieved with unexpected ease, with the national heavyweight eight, Charles River and San Diego, beating the French na-

tional crew, Sport Nautique Compagnie et Société d'Encouragement du Sport, by more than five lengths.

It was the biggest winning margin in the Grand for 30 years.

"We set out to go fast the whole race," said U.S. coach Mike Spracklin, who had a triumphant return to his native England. "But I didn't expect to win by this much — about half that distance perhaps."

There was further success for the North American contingent when Canadian Marianne McBean, an Olympic gold medalist in double sculls, easily beat Germany's Kathrin Boron, an Olympic champion in eights

and coxless pairs, in the women's single sculls final.

That put McBean atop the FISA World Cup points table. Swiss sculler Xeno Muller moved to the top of the men's table with his victory in the Diamond Challenge Sculls.

He beat Denmark's Martin Hansen by 1 1/4 lengths, to take the points lead from Vaclav Chalupa, the Czech who is the holder of the World Cup.

Gabor Mitrang and Zsolt Dani became the first Hungarians to win at Henley when they captured the Double Sculls. By contrast, England's Steve Redgrave won his thirteenth Henley title in the Silver Goblets.

Redgrave, who has won gold medals in coxless pairs in the last three Olympics, looked as good as ever at the age of 34, partnering fellow world and Olympic champion Matthew Pinsent to a 1 1/4 length victory over the Belgians Jack Van Driessche and Luc Gooris.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Best Division			
New York	47	30	.610
Seattle	43	37	.537
Boston	39	39	.500
Los Angeles	38	40	.487
Toronto	37	41	.474

Central Division	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	40	38	.513
Chicago	35	43	.446
Kansas City	34	44	.436
Minnesota	33	45	.426
Philadelphia	32	46	.410

West Division	W	L	Pct.
Texas	37	41	.474
Seattle	35	43	.446
Oakland	34	44	.436
California	33	45	.426

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San Diego	34	44	.436

Friday's Line Scores	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	9	.526
San Francisco	10	9	.526
St. Louis	10	9	.526
Los Angeles	10	9	.526
Chicago	10	9	.526

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Los Angeles	38	40	.487
Pittsburgh	37	41	.474

paids, Brazil, Footwork-Ford 79: 9, Jean-Marc Gounon, France, Simtek-Ford 68: 10, Mor Blundell, Britain, Tyrrell-Yamaha 67.

Driver standings (after 7 races): 1. Schumacher, 66 points; 2. Hill, 29; 3. Berger, 17; Jean Alesi, France 13; 5. Rubens Barrichello, Brazil 7; 6. (tie) Martin Brundle, Britain 6.

MONDAY SPORTS

Schumacher Wins No. 6, Mansell Fails to Finish

The Associated Press
MAGNY COURS, France — Michael Schumacher of Germany won the French Grand Prix on Sunday on a blistering day that saw many cars break down and Nigel Mansell's return to Formula One aborted by a mechanical problem a little more than halfway through.

Schumacher, in a Benetton-Ford, won for the sixth time in seven races this season, easily beating Damon Hill of Britain in a Williams-Renault. More than 12 seconds separated the two at the end.

Gerhard Berger of Austria, in a Ferrari, took third. He was 52 seconds back and was the only other driver on the same lap as Schumacher.

Air temperatures were above 30 degrees centigrade (86 Fahrenheit) on a sunny day in central France, with the heat on the track at more than 50 centigrade (122 Fahrenheit).

Only 11 of the 26 cars that started the race were still running at the end of the 72 laps on the 4.25-kilometer (2.64-mile) circuit, a total distance of 306 kilometers.

Mansell, a Briton who won the first two races in Magny Cours in 1991 and 1992, dropped out after 46 laps as his Williams-Renault slowed to a stop on the circuit.

The team said that he had a pump-drive failure. Mansell went into the team pits and left the track immediately.

Schumacher was in the second row behind Hill and Mansell but got an excellent start, went between the two Williams-Renaults and had the lead by the first corner.

"I caught the right moment to go. When the red disappeared I was going," Schumacher said. "I couldn't have done any better. I think Nigel had a little mistake, but my start was perfect."

Hill stayed about a second behind Schumacher for 20 laps, then Schumacher turned up the speed and built an eight-second lead by the 26th lap.

"It was a tough fight at the beginning. Damon did some

good racing, but that's what we all enjoy," Schumacher said.

His lead was more than 11 seconds at the midway point, before he pitted for tires to allow Hill into first briefly.

Hill pitted on the 45th lap, and Schumacher went back into first and built up a 29-second lead by the 50th lap.

He was able to pit again and lose just 14 seconds of that lead before going on comfortably to the victory.

"It was a disappointing last two-thirds of the race, but the battle continues," Hill said.

The high temperatures took care of many cars, and two potential challengers took themselves out.

On the 43rd lap, Jean Alesi went into a sand trap. Reubens Barrichello hit him while he was trying to go back on the track, and the fourth and fifth placers were suddenly out of the race, moving Mansell up from sixth to fourth briefly.

Two laps later, Mansell was also out of the race.

Mansell was on loan Sunday

for Williams-Renault from the Newman-Haas IndyCar team. He won the IndyCar title in 1993 after taking the Formula One crown in 1992.

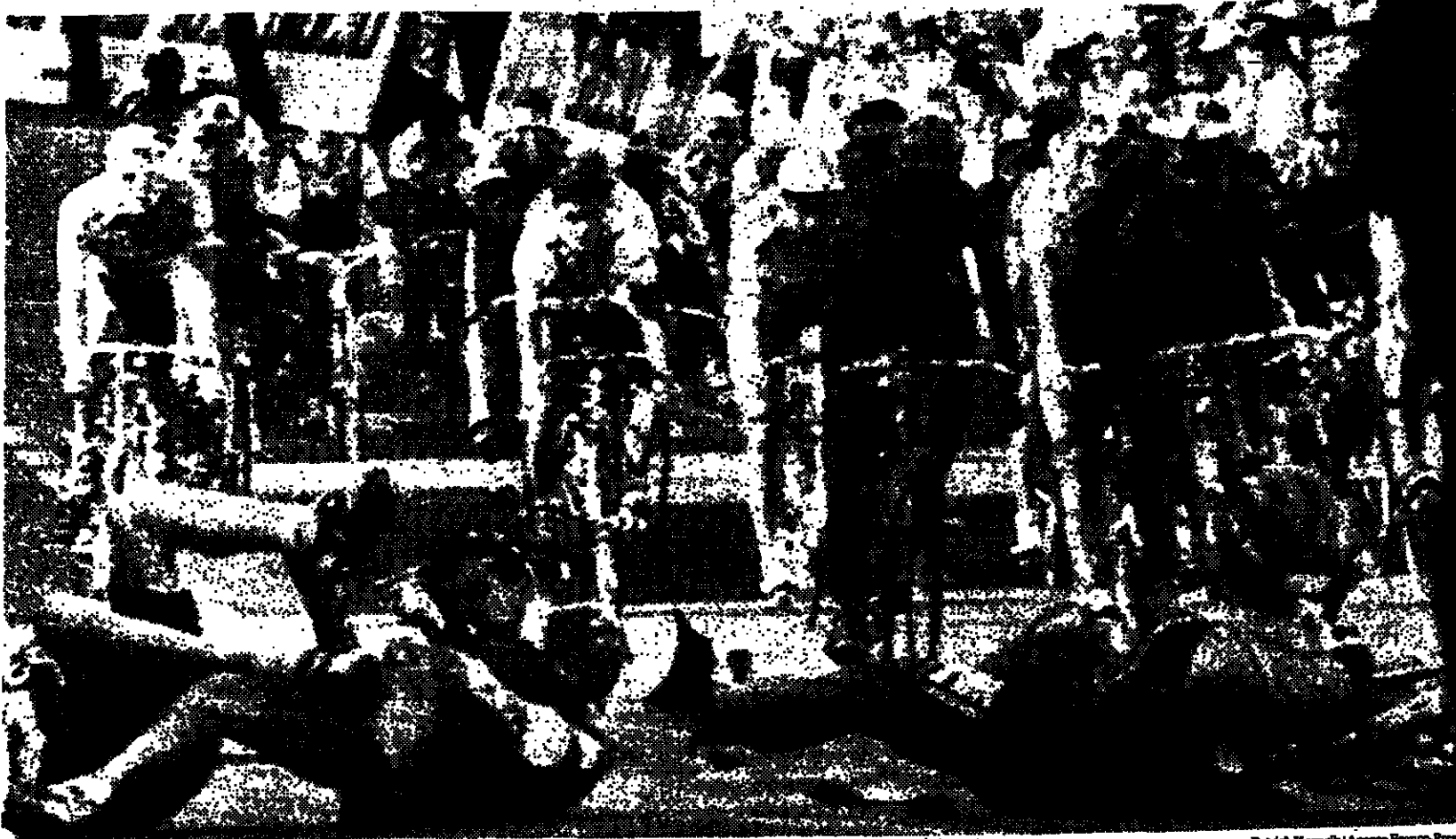
The last time Mansell raced at Magny Cours, he set a race lap record that still stands, of 1:17.07, an average of 198.52 kilometers per hour. His qualifying mark is 1:13.864.

In 1986-92, Mansell won four of the seven French Grands Prix, including the first two at Magny Cours. Before that he won at Le Castellet.

Mansell is currently fifth in the IndyCar standings and doesn't have any victories this year, after five last season.

Schumacher added to his lead in the Formula One drivers' standings with the victory. He now has 66 points, with Hill second and Berger moving into third.

The next race is the British Grand Prix on Sunday in Silverstone, England, where Mansell's place will be taken by David Coulthard of Scotland.



Several riders fell after Wilfried Nelissen of Belgium ran into a policeman on the course. Nelissen and Laurent Jalabert of France were hospitalized.

First Stage of Tour Ends in Chaos, Thanks to Camera-Toting Policeman

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

ARMENTIÈRES, France — Six uneventful hours in the Tour de France ended in chaos in the last 20 seconds of Sunday's first stage when a policeman standing on the course caused a crash that left four riders sprawled and bloody on the ground.

Three were hospitalized and two were so badly injured that they are out of the race. The policeman, who was not immediately identified, also was hospitalized but not seriously injured.

Tour officials reported that the policeman was taking a photograph as the leading sprinters tore for the finish line 150 meters away. He was just far enough away from the barricade that holds back the crowd to be directly in the path of

Wilfried Nelissen, a Belgian rider for the Novemail team.

Moving about 70 kilometers an hour (43 mph), Nelissen plowed into the gendarme and they both fell. Right behind the Belgian and falling over him were Laurent Jalabert, a Frenchman with ONCE; Fabiano Fontanelli, an Italian with ZG Mobili; and Alexander Gontchenkov, a Ukrainian with Lampre.

Jalabert was the most badly injured. For many minutes after the crash, he sat on the road with his face covered in blood from what doctors said were broken teeth and fractured cheekbones. His collarbone also may be broken.

Nelissen has a concussion and face and knee injuries. He and Jalabert, two of the leading sprinters in the sport, will not start the second stage. Fontanelli, who has facial injuries, was

expected to be released from the hospital in time to continue the Tour.

Riding just to Nelissen's left in the sprint was Djamilidine Abdoujaparov, the Uzbek sprinter whose go-for-it style has caused crashes before. This time, though, the Tashkent Terror was blameless and, better, the winner of the stage.

The rider for the Polti team was timed in 5:46:16 for the 234-kilometer (145-mile) slog from Euralille, a district in Lille, to Armentières, a small city in northern France. Second among the survivors of the sprint was Olaf Ludwig, a German with Telekom, and third was Johan Museeuw, a native of Belgium who rides for the GB-MG team.

Chris Boardman, the Englishman in the yellow jersey after his dynamic victory in the prologue Saturday, finished 29th. Given the same time as

Abdoujaparov, Boardman retained the overall lead by 15 seconds over Miguel Indurain and 19 seconds over Tony Rominger in the 189-man field that started this first of 21 daily stages in the 81st Tour.

Boardman easily won the short prologue to the Tour, finishing 15 seconds ahead of Indurain. Riding in hot and heavy weather through central Lille before a large crowd, Boardman was clocked in 55.15 kilometers an hour.

He caught the man who left a minute ahead of him, the humiliated Luc Leblanc, a Frenchman with the Festina team. Third in the pack was Rominger, a Swiss with the Mapei-Clas team, 19 seconds behind Boardman.

All three leaders were celebrating their performances Sunday. Boardman, of course, needed no excuse for his happi-

ness. Indurain was said by his Banesto team officials to have proven that he has the form to win a fourth consecutive Tour and Rominger was reported by his team officials to be ecstatic that he cut by 10 seconds Indurain's margin over him in last year's prologue.

This was the second consecutive year in which the first stage ended in a crash. Last year Abdoujaparov was the villain in the sprint but nobody was badly hurt. In 1991, he crashed solo on the final stage in Paris, hitting the steel barricades as he sprinted toward the line.

On the narrow roads that the Tour usually uses, crashes are not uncommon. There was an early and uneventful pile-up Sunday, for example, affecting about a dozen riders. All of them got quickly back on their bicycles and continued to pedal

through a monotonous landscape of two-story brick houses with red tile roofs, uncountable cafes advertising beer, an occasional field of wheat or corn and massive numbers of spectators out to welcome the start of the Tour.

Crashes are most frequent in the early going, when the riders are still nervous and frisky, before the heat and the wear and tear of three weeks of racing leave them more willing to grant right of way to a rival.

But this is rarely true in the sprint for the finish line, an exercise bursting with machismo, where to yield is to lose face. But to have one of the many policemen who line the course involved is most rare.

Tour officials defended the need to have policemen on the final straightaway but said that their number might be reduced. It was an ugly end to a stage

that Boardman's Gan teammates kept easily under control. They were assisted by the heat (low 80s), an intermittent headwind, the length of the run and the near certainty that the flat terrain would lead to a sprint finish.

The only attack of the day started with just 64 kilometers left and got nowhere other than the outskirts of Armentières, which is celebrated mainly as the home, in the World War I song, "The Mademoiselle from Armentières" — hinky, dinky, parley voo, if anybody still feels like singing.

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IBM

MONDAY
SPORTS

A 'Too Good' Sampras Scorches Ivanisevic for Wimbledon Title

Martinez Thwarts
Navratilova's Bid

WIMBLEDON, England — There would be no 10th Wimbledon singles championship for Martina Navratilova, no last grand hurrah at Centre Court. There would be only tears of joy, tinged with a touch of sadness for what might have been.

Navratilova and her legion of fans had dreamed of her winning this most prestigious title in her expected final appearance here. Instead, 22-year-old Conchita Martinez of Spain, unseating a brilliant backhand passing shot as deadly as any sword, left the old place Saturday with a title won honorably and decisively, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

"When you write a script, you can make it any way you want," Navratilova said. "If you want reality, you can't affect that."

"But no regrets," she added. "I'm sad I didn't win, but very proud about getting this far and having the opportunity. That's all I asked for, and I got it. It didn't quite come through, but that's life."

Said Martinez, "I'm really sorry to beat her, but I really pleased that I did."

Martinez served superbly, returned serve splendidly and made huge shots on many of the biggest points. She also had 28 passing shot winners with Navratilova, as usual, at the net; Navratilova managed only two passing winners.

As a little girl growing up in the northern Spanish town of Monzon, Martinez learned to play tennis against the wall of the factory where her father worked. She called that wall "Martina" and has said many times that her 37-year-old foe in the final has been her tennis idol for years.

Now, children all around Spain may begin hitting their shots against walls named Conchita, for she became the first Spanish woman to win a singles championship at Wimbledon. Her first Grand Slam triumph followed another Spanish conquest at the French Open last month, when Arantza Sanchez Vicario won the women's singles title and Sergi Bruguera captured his second straight championship there.

Martinez, the third seed and third-ranked player in the world, started as a 33-1 shot here because her baseline game is far



Frank L. O'Connell/Agence France Presse

more suited to clay than to grass. Then 53 minutes into the match, midway through the second set, she had to summon a trainer to treat her on the sidelines for what she later said was tightness in her lower back. She described the pain as being in her "butt," later amended to a strained hip muscle.

"I was thinking 'She's fine,'" Navratilova said. "I certainly didn't see anything in her play that indicated anything, and I knew she'd come back."

But not right away. Navratilova was holding a 3-0 lead in that second set after breaking Martinez's serve with a brilliant backhand rally in the first game. Then she did it again in the third with a lunging backhand volley that just slipped across the net for a winner.

Navratilova won the set to the great joy of most of the 13,000 in the crowd when Martinez, facing break point in the ninth game, tried to rip a backhand topspin passing shot but found the middle of the net.

Still, that shot — hit with huge velocity from just behind the baseline and occasionally cross-court — did not fail Martinez often on this muggy afternoon of high drama.

"She never passed me better off the backhand than she did today," Navratilova said. "She passed me as well as anyone ever has, even Monica Seles."

"Conchita has a lot of dip on the ball, so it comes over lower by the time it gets to you, which makes it more difficult to volley well. And she stands back further behind the baseline for the return of serve, which gives her extra time to line up her shots."

In the third set, Martinez used that wicked shot — and two nervous double faults by Navratilova — to seize control.

Navratilova saved three break points on the opening game of the deciding set, only to double fault and lose it. Navratilova got the break back in the fourth game with a forehand passing shot as Martinez made one of her rare rushes to the net. Navratilova pumped her fist in ecstasy and shouted "Yesss" as the shot hit cleanly down

the line, but it would be her last major celebration of the day.

Martinez got the fifth game to deuce with a running topspin lob over Navratilova's head, converted a weak volley into an easy backhand putaway for the advantage and won the game for a 3-2 lead when Navratilova double-faulted again.

Martinez did not waste the opportunity, holding serve for a 4-2 lead, then doing it again in the eighth game, despite Navratilova's valiant effort to get back into the match.

Navratilova actually had two break points at 15-40 in that game. But Martinez saved one with the killer topspin backhand from the baseline, then another when Navratilova hit a backhand volley deep as she rushed to the net.

For emphasis, she broke Navratilova one last time for the set, the match and the championship with a low, sliced backhand that Navratilova hit back down the line and out, never even close to staying in.

—LEONARD SHAPIRO

Goran Ivanisevic reached for a shot, above, in losing; Pete Sampras had a fling in winning. On Saturday, Conchita Martinez and the defeated Martina Navratilova embraced.

Frank L. O'Connell/Agence France Presse



Jytte Nielsen/The Associated Press

Aces Up: 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-5), 6-0 Wins

By Leonard Shapiro

WIMBLEDON, England — It was boom-boom, bomb-away tennis on the lawn at Wimbledon Sunday, High Noon at 2 in the afternoon, as Pete Sampras and Goran Ivanisevic stared down the barrels of each other's smoking strings.

When all was said and gunned on another sun-drenched summer day, Sampras was standing tall, and once again in familiar territory, with the championship trophy for the men's single title lofted high above his head for the second straight year, and a \$535,000 check on the way to the bank.

Never mind that the American's perfectly executed 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-5), 6-0 mastery of his Croatian foe was not exactly greeted with wild enthusiasm by a crowd that oohed and aaaaahed at all the aces from both men but spent most of the day offering polite applause for a match with a longest rally of six shots. In a 49-minute first set, the BBC reported a total of five minutes' total action.

But Sampras, the world's top-ranked player, was making no excuses for winning a match the only way he knew how: with 17 aces and a total of 54 unreturned serves, with brilliant backhand passing shots returning serves from behind the baseline, with pinpoint volleying and with the ability to raise the level of his play on the big points. Almost every one of them, in fact.

"I couldn't play any better than I did today," said Sampras, who withstood 25 aces and a total of 44 unreturnable serves from his left-handed opponent. "I'm feeling pretty stoked right now."

Ivanisevic, who lost here in the finals to Andre Agassi in 1992, was feeling mostly empty. Nine times after the match, he used the term "too good" to describe Sampras's performance. "He played unbelievable," he said.

Sampras, 22, is the first repeat champion since Boris Becker in 1985-86 and only the third American to win back-to-back Wimbledon titles since 1938. He needed only an hour and 55 minutes to do it, four minutes less than Conchita Martinez had taken to win the women's title Saturday over Martina Navratilova.

But what a difference a day makes. The women's final was far more entertaining than this deadly duel on the grass. Diana, the Princess of Wales, came to watch again but left the royal box at the end of the second set. By the time she got back to her seat, the match had ended.

What she missed in that final set was Sampras at his best and Ivanisevic admittedly down on himself after playing some sloppy points to lose tiebreakers.

"When you lose two sets 7-6, you don't feel so great," Ivanisevic said. "And then you know that the guy is playing very good and you have to hit all your first serves in, hit all good volleys. That is not easy to

keep at that level. Then you crack a little bit."

In the first two sets, Ivanisevic had only two break points on Sampras's serve. In the 11th game of the first set he was up, 30-40, but Sampras got to deuce with a big first serve and a deep return by Ivanisevic. There were three more deuce games, the last when Sampras broke a string on his racket serving and missed an easy volley at the net.

Ivanisevic's only other chance to break came in the fourth game of the second set. Once again, Sampras was all over the next three points. He got to deuce with a big serve and an unhittable volley, took the advantage with a backhand cross-court passing shot and won the game with a volley deep off Sampras's blistering return of serve.

In the second set tiebreaker, Sampras had a 6-5 lead with Ivanisevic on the first of his two serves. The Croatian hit a strong first serve that Sampras just managed to block across the net. Ivanisevic volleyed weakly, allowing Sampras another return, high and seemingly in his foe's wheelhouse. But Ivanisevic, facing another easy putaway, instead found the middle of the net to lose the second set.

Sampras was on his knees and exulting at that point, for he knew his opponent was tiring in the 85-degree (29.4 degrees centigrade) heat and had to be demoralized. Sampras said he had felt the same way himself when he lost to bunches of aces by Ivanisevic in their Wimbledon semifinal two years ago. This time, Sampras said, he told himself not to get upset if aces kept whizzing by because "no one can keep that up for five sets."

Sensing the kill, Sampras pounced exactly the way the winner of five Grand Slam events is supposed to. He took a 6-40 lead on Ivanisevic's first serving game of the third set and broke him with a grooved forehand passing shot after an exchange of volleys at the net. Sampras was never threatened thereafter, and when Ivanisevic volleyed one last shot wide on his own serve, Sampras threw his racket into the crowd to celebrate the victory.

It was a rare show of emotion from the clean-cut kid from California, as was his stripping off his shirt Andre Agassi-style.

"I think I'm winning their hearts," Sampras said. "I just hope people can appreciate how I go about my tennis and how I play.... You can write what you want, you can say what you want, but the fact is I've got two in a row, and that's something that's going to stay with me as long as we're all living."

Other Wimbledon Results

NEWS DOUBLES FINAL
Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde (5), Australia, def. Grant Connell, Canada, and Patrick Galbraith (2), U.S., 7-4 (7-1), 6-3, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL
Gail Fierstein, U.S., and Natalia Zvereva (1), Belarus, def. Jana Novotna, Czech Republic, and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (2), Spain, 6-4, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES
Seminists
T.J. Middleton and Lori McNeil, U.S., def. Byron Black, Zimbabwe, and Pam Shriver (2), U.S., 6-3, 7-4 (10-8); Todd Woodbridge, Australia, and Helena Sukova (4), Czech Republic, def. Grant Connell, Canada, and Lindsay Davenport (6), U.S., 6-3, 6-4.

Final
Woodbridge and Sukova def. Middleton and McNeil, 7-4, 6-3.

A's Witt Pitches 3rd Straight Shutout

The Associated Press

Bobby Witt threw his third straight shutout, holding the Red Sox to six hits as the Oakland Athletics beat Boston, 10-0, at Fenway Park on Sunday.

Witt extended his scoreless innings streak to 27. His previous outings were a one-hitter against Kansas City on June 23

AL ROUNDUP

and a two-hitter against California on June 26.

In his eighth career shutout, Witt struggled in the middle innings. He allowed two singles in the fourth, needed a bases-loaded double play in the fifth and struck out Tom Brunansky to end the sixth with runners at first and third.

All told, Witt struck out seven and walked four. In his last three games, he has struck out 26 and walked six while lowering his earned-run average to .49 from 0.65.

Six players batted in runs for the A's, who scored five runs in the fifth. Oakland has won 17 of the past 22.

Yankees 5, Mariners 2: Paul O'Neill's three-run homer

capped a five-run sixth inning that carried New York to victory at home over Seattle, snapping the Yankees' three-game losing streak.

Melido Perez was locked in a pitching duel with John Cummings until the Mariners scored the game's first run on Luis Sojo's RBI single in the sixth.

In Saturday's games:
Mariners 12, Yankees 6: Keith Mitchell's two-run single ignited an eight-run fifth inning as Seattle snapped Jimmy Key's 11-game winning streak with a victory over New York at Yankee Stadium.

Key, who had not lost since April 9, allowed 10 hits and six runs before departing Saturday without retiring a Mariner in the fifth. Ken Griffey Jr. went 5-for-6 with five singles. It was the second five-hit game of his career.

Indians 9, Twins 1: Charles Nagy pitched a five-hitter for Cleveland's third straight complete game and Albert Belle homered again as the Indians beat Minnesota.

Belle has homered in six of the last eight games and has hit safely in 18 of the last 19. His

24th home run, a two-run shot off Eddie Guardado in the first, put Cleveland ahead to stay.

Red Sox 10, Athletics 2: Tom Brunansky hit his seventh career grand slam and Mo Vaughn hit his 21st homer as the Red Sox ended Oakland's eight-game winning streak.

Brunansky hit Billy Taylor's first pitch over the Fenway Park's Green Monster with two out in the fifth to break open the game. It was his fourth homer this season, all coming since he was traded back to Boston by Milwaukee on June 19.

Angels 1, Orioles 0: Mark Langston pitched a three-hitter for his first shutout in two years, retiring the last 16 batters he faced, and Tim Lincecum singled in the game's only run.

The outcome was a marked contrast to Friday night's match in Baltimore between the two teams, when the Orioles beat the Angels 14-7 in a game that featured 11 homers, tying a major league record.

Langston (5-4) walked one and struck out five in recording his first shutout since beating Texas on June 17, 1992.

White Sox 5, Brewers 0: Alex

Fernandez pitched a four-hitter and Darrin Jackson drove in three runs for the home team.

Fernandez matched a career high with 10 strikeouts and didn't yield a walk. In one stretch, he struck out seven of nine Milwaukee batters.

Blue Jays 7, Royals 6: Ed Sprague's sacrifice fly in the top of the eighth ended reliever Rusty Meacham's club-record streak of 22½ scoreless innings and gave Toronto the victory over Kansas City.

Sprague's fly ball to left drove in John Olerud after Olerud and Mike Huff had singled with one out, enabling the Blue Jays to overcome 10 walks by their pitchers and three errors.

Tigers 6, Rangers 1: Mike Moore rebounded from the shortest outing of his major-league career with a seven-hitter as Detroit beat Texas before 46,668 people, the largest crowd in the Rangers' history.

Moore, who lasted only one-third of an inning in a 10-5 loss to Oakland on June 26, shut down a Rangers lineup that had batted out 18 runs and 23 hits in a doubleheader sweep of the Tigers on Friday night.

Reds Again Find Pirates Perfect Hosts

The Associated Press

Tony Fernandez continued to torment Pittsburgh pitching, hitting a two-run homer and a double to finish off a .611 weekend as the visiting Cincinnati Reds beat the Pirates, 4-3, on Sunday.

Jeff Branson added a go-ahead solo homer off Jon

NL ROUNDUP

Lieber in the sixth inning as the Reds took three of four in the series to drop Pittsburgh 8½ games back in the National League Central Division.

The division-leading Reds, now 6-2 against Pittsburgh, have won four of five and are 14 games over .500 for the first time this season.

Rockies 5, St. Louis 2: Walt Weiss and Mike Kingery both doubled home runs in the eighth inning to lead Colorado to victory over St. Louis at home.

With the score tied 2-2, Nelson Lirio singled off reliever Rene Arocha and scored on Weiss' double to right. Kingery brought in Weiss with his dou-

ble and scored on Dante Bichette's single to make it 5-2.

Astros 12, Cubs 6: Craig Biggio had four hits, including a homer and two doubles, and Greg Swindell broke a five-game losing streak as Houston, playing at home, beat Chicago.

Ken Caminiti hit two homers — one an inside-the-park, three-run shot — and rookie James Mouton also homered for Houston, which has won four of its last five.

Swindell gave up five hits and three runs in seven innings to get his first win since May 26.

In Saturday's games:
Reds 8, Pirates 2: Reggie Sanders and Tony Fernandez each got four hits in Cincinnati's victory over Pittsburgh at home.

Sanders was 4-for-4, Fernandez went 4-for-5, and Jacob Brumfield had three hits including a triple that started a three-run third inning. Fernandez has hit 545 (12-for-22) as Cincinnati has won four of six from Pittsburgh.

Expos 10, Giants 9: Montreal hit five homers, including Lenny Webster's three-run shot

in the seventh inning Saturday, to beat San Francisco.

Wil Cordero, Mike Lansing, Sean Berry and Moises Alou also homered for the Expos to help Ken Hill become the National League's first 12-game winner. The Expos have hit 10 homers in the first three games of the four-game series in San Francisco.

Braves 5, Marlins 0: Greg Maddux pitched seven shutout innings and Fred McGriff homered and drove in two runs, lifting Atlanta to victory over Florida in Miami.

Maddux, who had lost his previous two decisions, scattered four hits. He threw only 85 pitches and allowed only one runner to reach third base — Gary Sheffield in the first.

Rockies 7, Cardinals 5: Pinch-hitter Dante Bichette hit a three-run homer and Andres Galarraga singled in the go-ahead run in Colorado's five-run seventh inning, giving the Rockies a victory in St. Louis.

The loss stopped the Cardinals' winning streak at five and

snapped the Rockies' four-game losing streak.

Astros 5, Cubs 4: Craig Biggio's single drove in Andy Stanekiewicz in the bottom of the ninth inning, giving Houston its victory over Chicago.

Stanekiewicz led off the ninth with a walk and moved to third one out later on a single by Brian Hunter, who was caught in a rundown and tagged out on the play. Biggio followed with his game-winning hit off Chuck Crim.

Padres 4, Mets 1: Andy Ashby pitched a four-hitter and Tony Gwynn went 3-for-4 with three RBIs as San Diego defeated visiting New York.

Ashby, who tied a career high with nine strikeouts, lowered his ERA to 2.82, third-best in the National League.

Dodgers 9, Phillies 3: Henry Rodriguez homered and had a career-high five RBIs as Los Angeles beat Philadelphia in Dodger Stadium.

Tom Candiotti pitched his fifth complete game, allowing 10 hits and two walks while striking out seven.

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MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

Germany Gets a Lift From Völler — and, Says Belgium, From Referee

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

CHICAGO — The German players are aged and vulnerable, beat up and tired, and Rudi Völler is the eldest of the elderly. Two years ago he retired from international competition, but no one could replace him. As recently as last week, South Korea nearly made up three goals against his German team.

So when the second, knockout round of the World Cup finals began on Saturday, Völler was returned to the starting team, like a king returned from exile. He is 34, with just 29 minutes of international experience since 1992. For the first half, he was better than the best memories of him. It was Germany 3, Belgium 1 at the intermission, with Völler scoring twice and setting up the third goal for Jürgen Klinsmann.

Yet the German reaction was more relief. Everything they do now is a short-term fix. They won by only 3-2, and this after Belgium had been robbed of a penalty. Though Völler is back, concern has

shifted to Lothar Matthäus's refusal of a second pain-killing injection at halftime for the ankle hurt Monday against Korea.

The German captain needed an injection to play the first half, but the pain returned in just 35 minutes. Matthäus is 33 years old, and even with a week's rest — Germany will meet the winner of Mexico-Bulgaria in a New Jersey quarterfinal Sunday — his ankle isn't likely to improve as the competition grows more ruthless. Teammates had been wanting him to assume more responsibility offensively. Instead he was replaced at sweeper by Andreas Brehme, a defender who is himself 33 and called out of retirement.

This team includes nine holdovers from the West German champion of 1990, and Saturday none was more striking than Völler. In the sixth minute, he headed down a long ball from Matthäus and chipped it over the sliding Michel Preud'homme, the tournament's hottest goalkeeper, with just one goal allowed in the first round.

Everyone had expected a defensive game between Preud'homme and the defensive, insecure Germans. Instead, the 60,246 at Soldier Field saw three goals in the first 11 minutes. It was a cool, rainy day, feeding the optimism of the strikers. The Germans were so disappointed in themselves that they greeted Völler like a savior, and surely Klinsmann was happy not to be alone up front.

For its part, Belgium had no choice but to seek the equalizer. It came within two minutes, on Enzo Scifo's cross into the box that clanged from Völler and Guido Buchwald to the foot of Georges Grün, who clobbered it in.

Right back came Völler and Klinsmann, and it was like a Harlem Globetrotters drill. Völler dribbled beyond reach, but Klinsmann back-heeled the ball back to him; and when Völler was taken off the ball, Klinsmann came out of nowhere to blast it low across the box, bowing over the two water bottles Preud'homme stores against the left side of his net.

The Belgians had their chances to get back into it. Between Scifo and Josip Weber, they certainly didn't lack the talent, but on days like this no team can match the Germans for energy — even when it's coming from a bunch of retirees in the world's most exhausting sport. Völler's second goal, which turned the game, was headed from Thomas Hässler's corner in the 40th minute — Völler slammed it into the ground like a tennis overhead, and the ball deflected through Preud'homme's outstretched arms.

"Völler had a lot of time to rest," Preud'homme said. "It was his first game, and he was explosive."

Belgium had a complaint when Weber, sent ahead by Franky Van der Elst, was tackled from behind by Thomas Helmer with only the goalkeeper to beat. The Swiss referee, Kurt Roethlisberg, waved play on as four angry Belgians chased him and the impartial crowd booed — the crowd, of course, demanding a closer match.

Whether it should have been called, by

FIFA's new rules, a red-card foul or a yellow-card infraction by Helmer, it would have meant the same thing — his automatic expulsion, since he already had been booked in the 13th minute, a man advantage for Belgium and the penalty shot that would have brought Belgium within a goal with 20 minutes remaining.

The Belgian federation promised to write a memo letter to FIFA, which spent the first round enforcing the rule against tacking from behind only to see it ignored in the opening game of the knockout round, Roger Vanden Stock, head of the federation, accused Roethlisberg of wanting to help giant Germany beat tiny Belgium.

"There is a referee for the big associations, and there is one of the small associations," Vanden Stock said. "When in doubt, it always goes one way."

"I do believe such a decision is a scandal," said the Belgian coach, Paul van Himst. "I don't know what's going through the head of the referee, but I can tell you that if I was in charge, such a referee would

be sent home immediately and would not referee again."

Belgium scored in the 90th minute as Philippe Albert converted a wall pass from Van Der Elst, then spent injury time desperately striving to make it 3-3 and force overtime — even bringing Preud'homme up for a corner.

Still, even if the referee had called it differently, the result might not have changed. Klinsmann exploded Belgium's wide-open half for a half-dozen chances, and was unlucky not to succeed on any of them.

"It's no secret that Jürgen and I have known each other a long time, played a lot of games together, and we know how the other is moving," Völler said.

Ultimately, the Germans reacted to possible elimination by playing their best match of the tournament. If Brazil copies Germany in upgrading itself for the second round, the U.S. team will have no chance Monday.



Thomas Helmer and Andreas Brehme of Germany cutting off Josip Weber of Belgium and, right, Jürgen Klinsmann celebrating after scoring the second goal in Germany's victory Saturday in Chicago.

Maradona Says 'Thousands' Take Drugs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Diego Maradona, continuing to deny he had taken performance-enhancing drugs, flew here Sunday to watch the Argentine team from which he has been banned play its match against Romania.

"I didn't take drugs," he told Italian state television earlier in Meridmark, New Hampshire. "I didn't do what they are accusing me of. But they will not kill me."

The urine sample that led to his suspension by the Argentine federation, taken June 25 after a 2-1 victory over Nigeria, contained five variations of ephedrine, according to FIFA, soccer's governing body. Ephedrine is used as a nasal decongestant and an asthma medicine, and some of its derivatives are used in diet pills. But some forms of the drug also are powerful stimulants.

In an interview the Argentine daily Clarin published Saturday, Maradona said, "I took that just as anyone would take an aspirin. There are thousands of players who do it."

The federation's president, Julio Grondona, told the TELAM news agency that Maradona's personal dietician, Daniel Cerrini, had "prepared a purge of pills that ended in this disaster."

Maradona told Clarin that "Daniel and I made a mistake, there's no doubt."

The Dallas Morning News reported that the president of FIFA, Joao Havelange, asked the Argentine association to suspend Maradona, but that he "will do everything possible to avoid a situation that will be the end of Maradona's career."

In 1991, Maradona was suspended using cocaine while playing in the Italian League.

"I have already paid once for my faults, and I can't continue to pay for them for eternity," he said.

(AP, Reuters)

DENNIS THE MENACE



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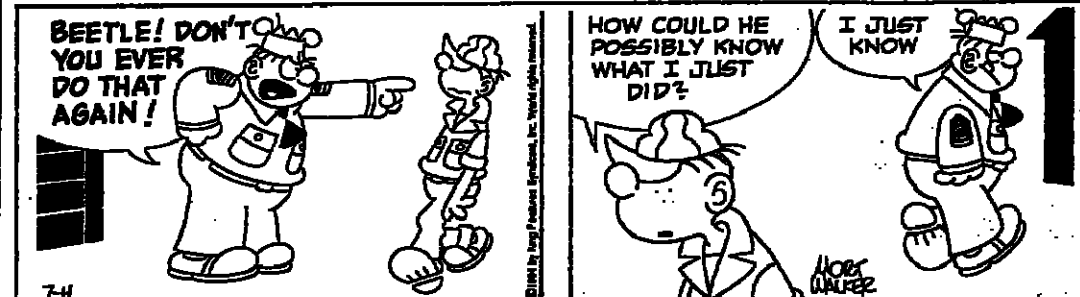
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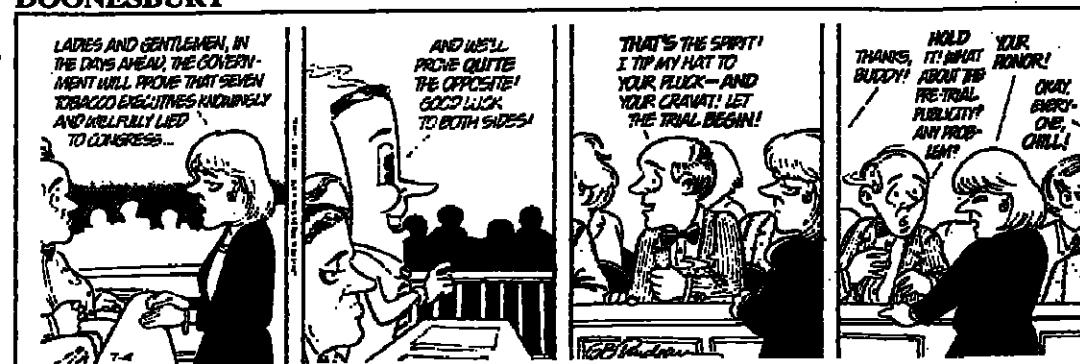
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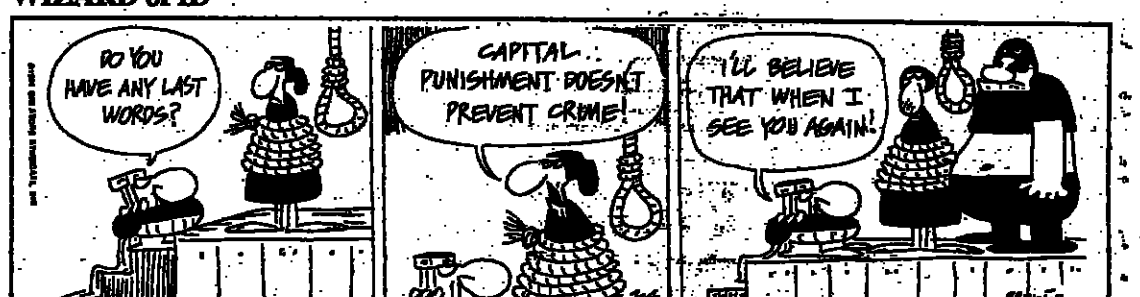
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MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

Andersson Gets 2, Dahlin 1 as Sweden Gains Quarterfinals

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Kenneth Andersson scored twice in the second half Sunday, having set up a goal for Martin Dahlin six minutes into the match, as Sweden gained the World Cup quarterfinals for the first time since 1958 with a 3-1 victory over Saudi Arabia.

The veteran Swedes beat the youngsters from Saudi Arabia with a fast-paced game despite the heat and will play the winner of the day's later match, between Argentina and Romania, next Sunday.

The Saudis, in their first World Cup, became the first team from the Gulf to advance past the opening round.

"I don't think other teams took them as seriously as we did," said Sweden's coach, Tommy Svensson.

"We knew their forwards were very fast players and we knew we had to prevent the Saudi midfielders playing the long pass. We had to be very careful, too, at the back and I think we did it all very well."

The Saudis had chances, especially in a rapid-fire 15 minutes midway through the second half. But they couldn't connect until substitute Fahad Ghesheyan blasted a shot past goalkeeper Thomas Ravelli in the 85th minute.

After weeks of temperatures sometimes above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 centigrade), in which European teams wilted, at the noon kickoff it was a relatively frigid 87 degrees.

Maybe that made the Swedes feel more at home. They came out running, looked fresh and stymied the Saudi attack with a four-man backline and tight defense. Ravelli made several sensational saves.

The Cotton Bowl had a Sunday-in-the-park feeling. Fans painted their faces and bodies

in team and national colors. Flags of the two teams flew, along with those from Norway, Canada, the United States and Britain.

And the crowd — a below-capacity 60,277 — got a treat with a sight unusual for an international soccer match: A fast start and even a goal in the opening minutes.

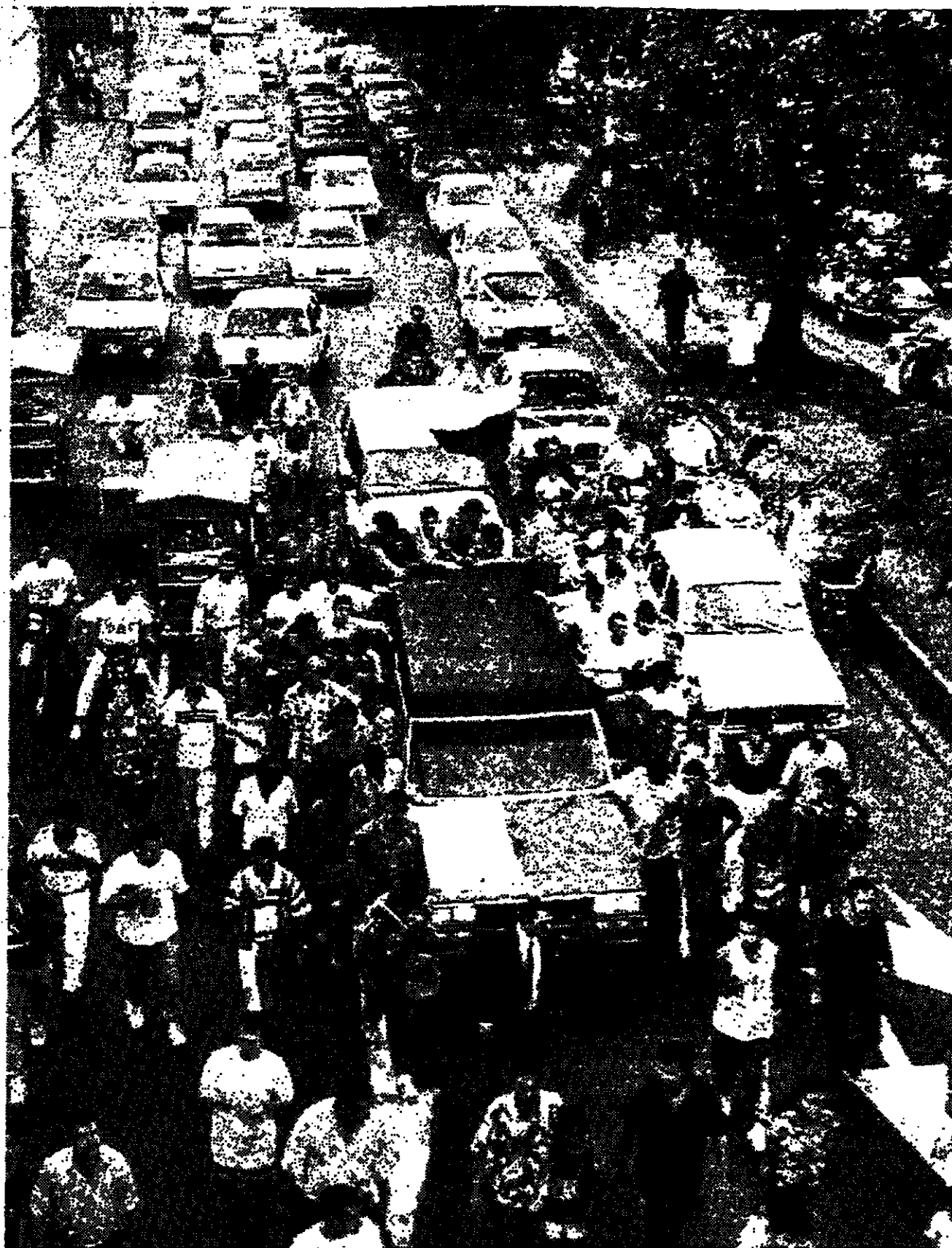
As Sweden brought the ball down the left side in the sixth minute, Dahlin planted himself in the middle near the penalty spot. Andersson swung a cross along the front line of the goal, and Dahlin, leaning in, headed the pass beyond goalkeeper Muhammad Hadeed into the lower right-hand corner of the net.

That gave Dahlin, who sat out the match against Brazil because of two yellow cards, four goals in the tournament.

Andersson made it 2-0 exactly 45 minutes later on a spectacular one-man play. He leaped over a Saudi defender to control the ball at the top right corner of the penalty area, moved to his left across the line and pulled up for a left-footed shot that skimmed under a defender and past the diving Hadeed into the lower right-hand corner.

Saudi Arabia finally scored in the 85th minute. Ghesheyan, at 20 one of the youngest members of a team with a starting lineup averaging less than 24 years of age, blew in from the right wing and blasted a 10-meter shot past Ravelli. Suddenly, Saudi Arabia needed one more goal to force overtime.

But Andersson and Dahlin quickly combined for some insurance. In the 88th minute, Dahlin brought the ball down the left side and flicked a pass through the penalty area to Andersson, who sent a right-footer past Hadeed.



Mourners accompanying the hearse bearing the body of Andrés Escobar, the murdered Colombian soccer player.

Colombian Player Shot Dead in Medellín

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEDELLIN, Colombia — Tens of thousands of mourners continued Sunday to file past the coffin of soccer star Andrés Escobar, outraged at his apparently having been murdered for accidentally scoring a goal against his own team during Colombia's loss to the United States.

Escobar, 27, was shot early Saturday in the parking lot of a nightclub. The police had arrested two people, were searching for two others and had announced a reward of 50 million pesos (\$63,000) for information leading to the arrests of Escobar's assassins.

Officials said police were investigating the possibility that one of the suspects had lost money on bets placed on the Colombian team.

One police official, Jairo Antonio Rodríguez, said that Escobar had been shot six times, not 12 as previously reported. "Thanks for the own-goal," one of the gunmen said before shooting Escobar, a witness told a radio reporter. Other witnesses said one of the gunmen shouted, "Goal! Goal!" as he fired each shot.

President César Gaviria Trujillo and members of Colombia's World Cup team were headed to Medellín to attend Escobar's funeral Sunday. More than 100,000 people had filed through the city's stadium where his body lay in state.

Escobar, admired by many Colombians for the way he handled a player's worst nightmare, was shot after three men and a woman confronted him at 3:30 A.M. Saturday outside the nightclub, the police said. They said the group argued with Escobar and blamed him for the team's ouster from World Cup competition in the first round.

Colombia, one of the favorites to win the championship, first lost by 3-1 to Romania, then lost by 2-1 to the United States on June 22 before, too late, defeating Switzerland.

The national police reported the arrest of two suspects Saturday afternoon in Medellín. They were also searching for the owner of a truck the arrested men were using. The truck's owner had reported his vehicle stolen Friday night but now was missing himself, the police said.

Additional bodyguards had been assigned to each member of the Colombian team, which returned from the United States on Wednesday.

Authorities said they were not ruling out the possibility that the slaying was linked to death threats made against the team. The family of its coach, Francisco Matute, and of the midfielder Gabriel Jaime Gómez, were threatened before the match against the United States. Those threats were widely believed here to have come from members of the powerful drug cartels, angered at having lost millions of dollars in bets placed on the Colombian team.

In a country where drug-related violence and the oldest guerrilla war in South America have contributed to one of the highest homicide rates in the world — in which presidential aspirants, judges and journalists have been killed — the execution of a hard-luck soccer player sparked a profound sense of anguish.

"It is incredible that this has now reached the level of the athletes," said the mayor of Medellín, Luis Ramos Botero. "It is something you simply cannot explain."

Escobar had planned to be married in December.

"He was a tender, sweet man," said Maria Eugenia Valencia, who waited in line for three hours to enter the stadium. "I loved him. It makes no sense that someone killed him. There's no way to be happy or get excited about soccer anymore."

The murder came at a time when many Colombians and some U.S. law enforcement officials have voiced concern about a resurgence in the drug-related violence that had diminished recently.

There are indications that the remnants of the Medellín cartel are grouping with other smaller drug organizations and planning an assault against the Cali cartel, now recognized as the world's most powerful cocaine traffickers.

After the first anonymous death threats were made following Colombia's surprising loss to Romania in Los Angeles, security around the players was increased. When most of the team arrived at the airport in Bogotá Wednesday, security was tight and there were reports that the players and coaches would remain under guard. It was unclear whether Escobar, one of several players threatened by name, was under police protection after he arrived in Medellín.

Many Colombians blamed him and the ball that deflected off his shin for rattling the team so badly that it never recovered.

But Escobar sought to deal with what he called the worst moment in his sports career. In an open letter to his country, published in a Bogotá newspaper, he asked fans to "maintain decency," and added: "Please tell everybody that playing in the World Cup 'was the most rare, phenomenal opportunity and experience I have ever had, so see you soon, because life doesn't end here.'" (WP, LAT, NYT, AP, AFP)

Soccer Officials Call Escobar Murder Game's Saddest Day

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — Andrés Escobar could have been here this week instead of in his hometown of Medellín, Colombia.

The popular soccer player, who was murdered early Saturday, had been asked to be a color commentator for Caracol radio, Colombia's premier network, after his team failed to advance to the second round.

"We invited him to stay," said Gusta Pombo, a network executive.

Escobar considered the assignment but decided against it. "He said, 'No, I want to go back home,'" Pombo said.

Sepp Blatter, the general secretary of FIFA, soccer's governing body, called Escobar's murder "the saddest day I have ever witnessed in football, in a World Cup or any other competition."

"If something happens by accident, you can say it was the will of God. But when people deliberately shoot and kill somebody because he made a mistake in the game, something is wrong."

What had been an almost universal celebration of soccer for the past two weeks became a day of mourning as the second round began in Chicago and Washington.

Word of Escobar's murder filtered through the RFA Stadium crowd and the locker rooms, intensifying in an official moment of silence before the match between Spain and Switzerland.

"I just found out and I am speechless," said Marden David, the producer for a Colombian television crew. "He was 27 and we were friends since he was 19. Andrés was the nicest, most decent man on the team, and the most disciplined."

(LAT, AP, Reuters)

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Brazil's central defender, Ricardo Rocha, will miss Monday's second round match against the United States because of a recurrence of a thigh injury.

Rocha first suffered the injury during the 2-0 victory over Russia in Brazil's opening match. He did not play in the subsequent games against Cameroon and Sweden.

Nigeria's two injured fullbacks, Augustine Eguavoen and Ben Iroha, have resumed training and were hopeful of playing against Italy on Tuesday.

Eguavoen hurt an ankle against Argentina, and Iroha has a groin strain from the opening match with Bulgaria. Italy's coach, Arrigo Sacchi, hinted that he will move Paolo Maldini to central defense and pick attacker Daniele Massaro to stop what he called Nigeria's "supermen."

Midfielder Dino Baggio is struggling with a thigh strain and his place in practice was taken by the experienced Roberto Donadoni.

FIFA has named the referees for the remaining second-round matches. They are:

Netherlands vs. Ireland, Peter Mikkelsen of Denmark; Brazil vs. United States, Bo Karlsson of Sweden; Nigeria vs. Italy, Alberto Tejada Noriega of Peru; and Mexico vs. Bulgaria, Ali Mohamed Bujum of the United Arab Emirates.

ESPN averaged a 1.6 cable rating and 1.01 million households for 37 first-round telecasts, a 77 percent increase from the 571,000 average for 25 games on the TNT Network during the 1990 tournament.

ABC's four first-round games averaged a 4.8 rating, which amounts to 4.52 million homes.

Nielsen Media Research said ESPN's 20 live games averaged a 2.1 cable rating in the network's universe of 63.1 million homes.

Win or lose against Sweden, each of the 22 Saudi players will get something to remember Sweden by. A Saudi Arabian business, Wafaa Zawawi, told the Swedish tabloid Idag that he had bought 22 Volvo 850 sedans to honor the Saudis' success.

Without realizing a live feed was sending his comments to viewers across Brazil, Galvão Bueno of Globo television was caught complaining about Pelé's commentary during Brazil's game against Sweden.

Viewers heard someone at the station ask Bueno to get Pelé to "stop talking so much."

Replied Bueno: "What can I do? He keeps talking. I'd have to kill him to get him to stop talking."

Caterers at Chicago's Soldier Field have come to realize two things after two weeks of matches: The visiting World Cup fans don't like peanuts, and they detest popcorn.

"We couldn't give away peanuts, and we took popcorn off the menu after the second game here," said Kevin Haggerty, who runs the vending services at the home of the NFL Chicago Bears.

His company is selling about 1,900 bags of peanuts a match, compared with 8,000 at Bears games and 16,000 at Chicago Cubs baseball games at Wrigley Field.

SCHEDULE AND RESULTS

SECOND ROUND

Saturday July 2

Germany 3, Belgium 2

Spain 3, Switzerland 1

Sunday July 3

Sweden 3, Saudi Arabia 1

Romania vs. Argentina

Monday July 4

Netherlands vs. Yugoslavia

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Spain Swats Aside Switzerland, Gains Quarterfinals

By Lawrie Mifflin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Spain advanced to the quarterfinals by putting a sturdy Swiss team out of the tournament with a show of defensive invincibility and wickedly fast counterattacking.

The 3-0 score may not have fairly reflected the game's flow, but there was no question about which team deserved to win Saturday. Spain had all the ele-

ments: three tremendous saves by goalkeeper Antoni Zubizarreta, machine-like control over the center of the defense by Miguel Angel Nadal, speedy breakaways among the attackers and a goal in the 16th minute that allowed Spain to keep tightly focused on defense.

The determined Swiss ended up looking like flies buzzing against a windowpane, knocking themselves out over and over again trying to attack, but ever unable to break through.

It did not help the cause of those for whom cowbells clanged constantly throughout the game that Alain Suter, the skillful, attack-minded Swiss midfielder, could not play because of a broken toe. Painkiller injections had helped in two previous games, but not this time.

Spain next plays the winner of Tuesday's Italy-Nigeria match on Saturday in Foxboro, Massachusetts.

Calling the Swiss team "powerful" and the game "difficult," the Spanish coach, Javier Clemente, nonetheless said, "It was a clear victory for Spain." Roy Hodgson, Switzerland's English coach, conceded as much but also said: "There were long periods of the game when we were able to push Spain back

on the defensive. I don't think they were three goals better than us."

Perhaps not, but the way the Spanish defense played, even one goal better was going to suffice.

That first goal followed misfortune for the Swiss. Their fearless and tireless striker, Stéphane Chapuisat, was brought down by a hard tackle approaching the Spanish penalty area, but the referee, Mario Van der Ende of the Netherlands, made no call.

The Spanish broke the other way, and from a midfield muddle, Fernando Hierro somehow whisked the ball out from among the legs of three Swiss, then bounded after it like a puppy chasing a stick. With goalkeeper Marco Pascolo charging out at the edge of the area, Hierro slotted a hard passing shot down the right side and into the net.

"Spain was able to get an early lead, and they know bloody well how to defend a lead," said Hodgson.

The 1-0 score stood until well into the second half. And it stood in part because of two great saves by the 34-year-old Zubizarreta, who is playing in his third World Cup tournament for Spain.

Twenty minutes into the second half, Adrian Knap got behind Spain's center

back and lunged for a bouncing ball. He struck it with his shin, but struck it hard — and Zubizarreta leaped high and slapped the shot aside.

Seven minutes later, Chapuisat unleashed a shot from 18 yards that seemed destined for the upper left corner, but Zubizarreta again leaped high and tipped this one around the post.

Two minutes later, the midfielder Sergi ran the ball horizontally across the top of the Swiss penalty area. A defender stayed with him, but none went with Luis Enrique as he broke for a perfectly calibrated short pass from Sergi. In stride, Enrique pounced, and the second goal was behind Pascolo.

Pascolo later took a smashing shot in the face off the foot of Jorge Otero, a late substitute for Hierro, on another swift counterattack. And to add indignity to that injury, moments later, when defender Albert Ferrer broke free, Pascolo had to charge out, and Ferrer took a dive over Pascolo's outstretched hand that earned a penalty kick.

Aitor Begiristain, who had been a defense-minded substitute for the swift wing Jon Andoni Goikoetxea in the 62d minute, scored on the shot in the 87th minute.



Luis Enrique scoring the second of Spain's goals, despite Jurg Suter's best effort.

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Better Light Bulbs By Ingo Maurer

By John Brunton

MUNICH — You have to be fortunate to find Ingo Maurer. He's often in Paris, consulting with such architects as Jean Nouvel. Then there are the regular meetings in Milan, still the design capital of the world. Or he

Tastemakers
An occasional series about people for whom style is a way of life

is off on projects in different parts of the world. Jidda, for example, where he's created the lighting system for the new airport, or Israel, to work with his friend the avant-garde designer Ron Arad on the Tel Aviv Opera house.

Today he happens to be in Munich, a quiet, provincial city, which is probably the last place you'd expect to meet a designer renowned for combining elegance and simplicity with a sharp, ironic humor, whose lamp creations and inventions over the last 30 years have revolutionized the way people use light.

Yet Munich is Ingo Maurer's home and hideaway. It's here, in the labyrinth of his Heide Robinson-like atelier, that the German designer and the team of 50 assistants he calls his "family," think up innovative new lighting systems with wacky names like YaYaHo or Touch Tronic, and stylish lamps called Little Black Nothing, One From the Heart, Trybica and Willydilly.

A very youthful 62, Maurer bubbles over with energy and enthusiasm.

The planned half-hour interview turns into a half-day tour de force, ranging from his plans for an installation of light objects — he insists the word "sculpture" is far too pretentious — for the Centre des Archives du Travail in Roubaix, France, to a futuristic lamp design called Don Quijote, which you only have to touch to switch on and off, or gently squeeze to dim the light. And at the same time he's just as excited about the wonderful antipasti at Da Renato's, his favorite Italian restaurant in Munich. But that's hardly surprising, as Maurer once told an interviewer that the inspi-

ration for one of his lamps was rigatoni.

"I live in Munich for two reasons," he said. "It's great to get away from, and great to come back to. Sure, it's quiet and maybe a bit boring, so that makes it fun to travel, which I do for about six months a year. But then I'm always happy to come back too, because it's in Munich that I actually produce my lamps, where I have my team of designers and technicians."

"People ask me why I don't work in Milan, saying that style can only come out of Italy. But I think the Italians take things far too seriously, while in Germany, there's great energy and things actually get done."

Maurer received no formal design training, studying graphic arts, then working in the United States as a typographer and freelance commercial artist, until he created his first, critically acclaimed lamp, simply named Bulb.

He has no shop, no showroom, but his designs sell all over the world. Moreover, he manages to tread a delicate tightrope between commercial success and artistic recognition, moving freely from designing the lighting for a shopping mall in Copenhagen to creating an ephemeral exhibition, "Lumière, Hasard, Réflexion" for the Fondation Cartier. And he has very strong ideas when it comes to discussing style.

"Creating light for a space is a service, and not an opportunity for the designer to impose his own vanity. Often people have a good, simple idea, and then they want to make it stylish, to decorate it, and at the end, the idea just disappears. That's the danger if you think too much about style."

Maurer is convinced that too many designers are just concerned about the commercial angle. He insists that he creates his ideas for himself, and that if they sell later, then all well and good, if not, too bad. He can invest up to 400,000 Deutsche marks (about \$250,000) on prototypes and tooling, but developing some ideas has almost bankrupted him. "But you've got to take risks," he said.

"I think my own best achievement has been to strip back the halogen lamp to its barest minimum, turning it



Light wizard Maurer combines elegance, simplicity — and humor.

into a functional, moving, utilitarian object. Then, it's up to the consumer to finish off my idea, if you like, to make what he wants of the light and create his own style."

The best illustration of Maurer's philosophy is his influential creation, the YaYaHo lighting system — a thin, low-voltage wire, perfectly safe to touch, that can be stretched across a

room, with movable halogen lamps hanging down, seemingly floating in space. Once the system is up, the onus is on you to create the lighting you want. And if you follow Ingo Maurer's advice, you'll just have fun and forget all about style and trends.

John Brunton is a free-lance journalist and photographer.

LANGUAGE

Cutting Clinton Some Slack

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Americans of my generation," Bill Clinton told UCLA students this spring, "have been bombarded by images on television shows, and even one book, about the so-called 'Generation X' filled with cynics and slackers. Well, what I have seen today is not a generation of slackers, but a generation of seekers."

The Clinton use of the word *slacker* calls to mind the reaction of Franklin D. Roosevelt when Republicans complained of continuing depression: "There is an old and somewhat lugubrious adage that says, 'Never speak of rope in the house of a man who has been hanged.' In the same way, if I were a Republican leader speaking to a mixed audience, the last word in the whole dictionary that I think I would use is that word 'depression.'"

The last word we might expect from Clinton, frequently accused of using deception in avoiding the draft during the Vietnam War, is *slacker*. Perhaps he took a current sense from the title of Richard Linklater's 1991 film, "Slacker," celebrating the lazy life of Texas drifters and castoffs in their 20s who are now more frequently called *Generation X*ers than *twentysomethings*. (That term is derived from the title of the TV series "thirtysomething." Curiously, the longer "something" has replaced the suffix "ish.") And perhaps a young speech writer wanted to contrast those slackers with seekers, presumably from "seekers of truth," as in Jeremiah's efforts to "find a man . . . that seeketh the truth."

The noun *slacker* — from the adjective *slack*, meaning "loose" — first appeared in 1898 to refer to "one who avoids work or physical exercise; a shirker." During World War I, it was a derogation of anyone evading military service, including conscientious objectors. In World War II, it was used interchangeably with *draft dodger*.

Since the late 1960s, it has regained its original, general meaning as a second sense, which may be what Bill Clinton had in mind. The harsh edge of the word may have been softened by the influence of *cut him some slack*, derived from loosening a taut rope in sailing, its meaning extended to "ease up on him; allow room for maneuver."

Slacks are also casual trousers, not part of a suit; in the '90s, *slacking* now denotes the wearing of loose jeans: "The hip-hopsters' trademark blue jeans five sizes too big (aka 'slacks')," wrote the magazine *Esquire*, "created such a noise that clothing giants like Levi Strauss & Co. began manufacturing oversized jeans to quench demand." (Take it from me: baggy or "relaxed fit" jeans have long been the favorite of sixtysomethings.)

And what of *Generation X*, that nonslacker but often happily slacking cohort of seekers referred to by the president? Although the coinage is usually attributed to the title of a 1991 novel by Douglas Coupland, the philologists John and Adele Algeo note in the forthcoming Fall 1994

issue of *American Speech* magazine that it was also the title of a 1964 book by Charles Hamblett and Jane Deverson about the "alienated" generation of that time.

Everybody wants to be part of a generation; it's an exclusive cultural club. According to Ernest Hemingway, Gertrude Stein found a there there in France with the *lost generation* after World War I. Winston Churchill, in 1930, called it "a generation shorn by the war." Jack Kerouac is credited with coining the *Beat Generation*. John F. Kennedy, in his inaugural, said: "The torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans."

Generation comes from the Latin *genus*, "birth, kind," also generating *general* and *generous*. Grammarians clasp the related *genitive* to their bosoms, a case showing possession. We all have that yearning to belong.

Now that we can no longer lollygag in the sun on summer weekends while pretending to be assiduously "getting a tan," what is there to do in the shade? Read. Get engaged. Here is a small bag of books, from best-sellers to hidden treasures, for writers and other readers:

"Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," by Peggy Noonan (Random House, \$25). What is it in her pointillist, impressionistic, highly original style that enthralled some reviewers and drove some ideologues up the wall and through the roof? See for yourself: this ongoing memoir keeps getting better.

"Peter Porcupine in America," by William Cobbett (Cornell, \$29.95). The muscular style of the first great media vintner — the 1790s English journalist about whom the *fourth estate* was coined — is made accessible with an illuminating introduction and helpful editing by David A. Wilson. How to write with fists clenched.

"American Politics in the Early Republic," by James Roger Sharp (Yale, \$30). Yes, think George Washington & Co. had it easy? Sharp of Syracuse University takes us from the Whiskey Rebellion to the Alien and Sedition Acts in the harshest exposition yet of the roots of our present political power struggles.

"The Power to Persuade," followed by a 13-word subtitle, by Richard N. Haass (Houghton Mifflin, \$21.95). A primer on setting up "murder boards" and public opinion snafus for pols and business managers working toward their spin doctorate.

Eschew the trashy and embrace the readability. Remember the acronym *Gnawgo*: Good Writing In, Good Writing Out.

New York Times Service

**INTERNATIONAL
CLASSIFIED**
Appears on Page 16

WEATHER

Europe									
	Today	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud
Algeria	20/28	17/20	31/35	21/27	31/35	21/27	31/35	21/27	31/35
Amsterdam	25/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Antwerp	24/26	17/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Athens	23/27	20/23	34/35	24/26	34/35	24/26	34/35	24/26	34/35
Berlin	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Brussels	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Buenos Aires	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Cardiff	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Cairo	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Chennai	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Copenhagen	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Dublin	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Edinburgh	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Geneva	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Helsinki	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
London	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Madrid	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Moscow	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Nice	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Paris	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Prague	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Rome	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Stockholm	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Toronto	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Warsaw	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Zurich	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
The remnants of Tropical Storm Alberto will continue to bring heavy rains to the southeastern United States Tuesday. The rain will abate by midweek. Heat will cover much of the midsection of the United States through Thursday. There will be occasional bursts of rain in London. A few showers and thunderstorms will swing through Paris and Brussels.

Europe
Sustained heat will bake Spain through the middle of the week. The heat will also reach Rome for a 5th day. Most of the British Isles will be cool and damp through Thursday. There will be occasional bursts of rain in London. A few showers and thunderstorms will swing through Paris and Brussels.

Asia									
	Today	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud
Bangkok	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Beijing	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Hong Kong	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Manila	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
New Delhi	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Seoul	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Singapore	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Taipei	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Tokyo	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27

Africa									
	Today	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud
Algiers	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Cairo	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Harare	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Lebanon	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Nairobi	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Tripoli	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Tunis	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27

Latin America									
	Today	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud
Buenos Aires	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Cairo	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Caracas	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
La Paz	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Medan	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Medellin	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
San Francisco	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Santiago	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Washington	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27

Oceania									
	Today	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud
Auckland	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Sydney	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27

Middle East									
	Today	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud	Cloud
Beirut	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Damascus	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Haifa	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Jerusalem	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Nicosia	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Tripoli	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27
Tunis	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27	18/20	23/27

	S	A	M		A	N	A	C	R	E	O	N	
A	R				A	S	C	O	T		E	G	A
N	U	S			N	O	H	O	W		S	A	V
E	C	T			O	M	A	N	I		L	E	D
N	H	E	A							T	I	P	
T	E	E								S	C	R	I
L	A												
A	K	E											
P	E	R											
O	G	S											